

# THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1895.

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## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THE THIRTEENTH SESSION will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1895. The College Prospectus, containing a detailed account of the Classes in the Faculties of Arts and Science, in the Department of Engineering, and in the Department for the Training of Teachers in Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Special Prospectuses of the School of Mining, the Medical School, and the Training School of Cookery and the Domestic Arts, together with particulars of Scholarships and Exhibitions to be offered for Competition in September, may be obtained on application to the Registrar, ABERDARE HALL.

This Hall of Residence for Women Students is under the superintendence of Miss HURLBATT (Somerville Hall, Oxford). J. A. JENKINS, B.A., Registrar and Secretary. University College, Cardiff, July 19th, 1895.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.

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The Council of this College will shortly proceed to APPOINT a PROFESSOR to occupy the above Chair, which has been newly instituted by the Trustees of the Harris Bequest. The salary has been fixed at £400 per annum, with a share of the Fees. The successful Candidate will be required to enter upon his duties on 15th October. Applications, accompanied by thirty copies of Testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 21st August. R. N. KERR, Secretary.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER and DEMONSTRATOR IN ENGINEERING in the above College. Candidates should state their age, and send 70 copies of application and testimonials on or before August 31st, 1895, to the undersigned, from whom particulars of the duties and salary may be obtained. University College, Cardiff, July 19th, 1895. J. A. JENKINS, B.A., Registrar and Secretary.

## COLLEGE of PRECEPTORS.—The

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## LITERATURE.

"SOCIAL ENGLAND": a Record of the Progress of the People in Religion, Laws, Learning, Arts, Industry, Commerce, Science, Literature, and Manners, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Various Writers. Edited by H. D. Traill. Vol. I.—From the Earliest Times to the Accession of Edward I. Vol. II.—From the Accession of Edward I. to the Death of Henry VII. Vol. III.—From the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Death of Elizabeth. (Cassells.)

THE elaborate description above transcribed from the title-page of this work renders it needless to say anything in explanation of its purpose and scope. With regard to its plan, all that need be added is, that each of the three volumes now published is divided into four chapters, representing as many periods of time, and that within the limits of the chapter the arrangement is according to subjects; the sections treating of the various departments of the history are written by different contributors who are supposed to have special competence. The work is designed on an extensive scale, the portion which has now appeared occupying over 1600 pages—a number which might suggest the comical fancy that it was intended to devote on the average a page to a year, only that, of course, the later periods of the history are treated with more fullness, as the greater abundance of the material requires. The number of contributors, so far, is thirty-seven; several of them are specialists of acknowledged authority on the subjects of which they treat, and some of those whose names were previously little known have accomplished their task in a manner which deserves cordial praise. The plan of the book has the obvious disadvantage that the periods into which the political history naturally divides itself do not always coincide with those which it would be proper to adopt in the history of any department of culture or of social life; and some of the writers have evidently been hampered by the arbitrary divisions imposed on them by the structure of the book. Still, if all the contributors possessed the same mastery of their subjects, and the same power of exposition as is possessed by one or two of them (notably by Prof. Maitland), the work would be the most profoundly instructive contribution to the social history of the English people ever published. Such a uniform level of excellence has, of course, not been attained; and the editor has unfortunately not exercised such a strict

control over his staff as might be wished. A good deal of overlapping is no doubt inevitable in a work written by so many hands, and is not perhaps an unmixed evil; nor is it much to be regretted that the opinions expressed in different parts of the same chapter are not always in harmony. What is really a serious fault is, that very often the writers have been allowed to contradict each other's statements with regard to plain questions of fact that admit of easy determination. However, when all deductions are made, the book is one which no future student of English history can afford to neglect.

The opening chapter treats of "England before the English." With Mr. Owen Edwards's account of Celtic Britain there is little fault to be found, except that he occasionally presents with too little caution ethnological and other theories which are not universally accepted by scholars. The sections on Celtic religion, heathen and Christian, by Mr. R. Williams, are interesting, but the writer is far from being sufficiently critical in his attitude towards the traditional fancies of Welsh antiquaries. He talks, for example, of the three orders of "Druids, Bards, and Ovates"—the last name being, as is well known, a jumble between Strabo's *Ovareis* (*vates*) and the Welsh *ofydd*. In one place he actually quotes "Richard of Cirencester"—meaning, of course, not the useless chronicle actually written by that stupid compiler, but the forgery of the too ingenious Charles Julius Bertram. Perhaps this may, by a stretch of charity, be regarded as a lapse of memory; but no such supposition will avail to excuse Col. Cooper-King, in whose article on British and Roman warfare "Richard" is himself again with a vengeance. Nearly all the information about Roman towns and Roman roads in the article is derived at second hand from Bertram, and (as the editor ought to have seen) flagrantly contradicts what is said by Mr. Franklin Richards in his excellent section on "Roman Britain" a few pages earlier. Col. Cooper-King's article is the one great blot on the book, and in any succeeding edition it ought to be expunged, even if nothing else is substituted. It is a pity that the section was not entrusted to Mr. Oman, by whom the articles on the art of war in succeeding periods are written.

The writers hitherto mentioned do not appear after the first chapter, except that Mr. Edwards has furnished to vol. ii. a remarkably interesting account of Owen Glendower's rebellion. Mr. P. H. Newman, who writes the section on "Social Life and Manners," is also the author of the corresponding section in the second chapter. Neither of Mr. Newman's articles has much value, and both deal to a considerable extent with subjects that have been better treated by the other writers in the same chapters. The sections under this heading in the chapters relating to the periods between 1066 and 1558 appear at first sight to be by Dr. C. Creighton and Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, as they follow articles written by those gentlemen, and there is no external indication of change of authorship. From internal evidence, however, they seem to proceed

from some other writer much less competent. They contain a good deal of curious information, but its accuracy is often questionable. Holinshed and Stow are cited more than once as authorities for statements relating to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and in general the writer shows hardly any real acquaintance with sources earlier than those of the Tudor reigns. The writer touches on many matters that are elsewhere dealt with by his better informed collaborators, whom he frequently contradicts: for instance, he regards Sir John Mandeville as a real person, while Mr. C. R. Beazley gives the correct account of the work that passes under that name. The literary quality of these articles may be seen from the following sample (vol. ii., p. 565):

"A large literature had sprung up, not only of chronicles, scientific and philosophical treatises, religious works, and others of an equally solid character, but the novel, as we term it—i.e., a work of fiction—was well developed."

In the two chapters relating to the reign of Elizabeth the sections on "Manners and Costumes" and on "Social Life" are written by Miss M. Bateson, and are well done.

The only writer whose contributions extend from the first chapter to the end of the third volume is Mr. Reginald Hughes, who treats of architecture and fine art generally. I have no pretension to judge of the merit of Mr. Hughes's articles from any technical point of view, but they are, at any rate, full of interesting facts, and are written with remarkable lucidity and animation.

Prof. Maitland's articles on the history of English law (which, though ending in the second volume, bring down the story as far as the year 1600) are, with regard both to substance and style, the finest things in the whole work. The soundness of the writer's knowledge of his subject I must of course take for granted on the authority of those qualified to judge, though, indeed, sound knowledge has its own manner which is not difficult to recognise. What a lay critic may without presumption venture to praise in Prof. Maitland's articles is the admirable skill he has shown in accommodating himself to the point of view of the unprofessional reader, and in selecting those facts and principles that are most important to students who are concerned with the history of law chiefly in its bearing on the general history of the English people. It requires no legal learning to follow his brilliant exposition with keen interest from beginning to end. As an example of Prof. Maitland's luminous way of putting things, I may quote part of his concluding paragraph:

"Somehow or another England, after a fashion all her own, had stumbled into a scheme for the reconciliation of permanence with progress. The old mediaeval criminal law could be preserved because a Court of Star Chamber would supply its deficiencies; the old private law could be preserved because the Court of Chancery was composing an appendix to it; trial by jury could be preserved, developed, transfigured, because other modes of trial were limiting it to an appropriate sphere. . . . The Star Chamber and the Chancery were dangerous to our political liberties. Bacon could tell King

James that the Chancery was the court of his absolute power. But, if we look abroad, we shall find reason for thinking that but for these institutions our old-fashioned national law, unable out of its own resources to meet the requirements of a new age, would have utterly broken down, and the "ungodly jumble" would have made way for Roman jurisprudence and for despotism. Were we to say that equity saved the common law, and that the Court of Star Chamber saved the Constitution, even in this paradox there would be some truth."

The history of the language and literature to the end of the fifteenth century has been entrusted to Prof. H. Frank Heath, who also deals with the Scottish literature of the sixteenth century. The linguistic portion of the subject is, of course, treated only briefly; in a work of this kind it would be mere pedantry to give minute details respecting phonetic changes and the like. The only considerable slip that I have noticed in Mr. Heath's work relates to the chronology of the "palatalization of the gutturals"—a matter which need not have been referred to at all. Such questions as the nature of the influence of the Norman Conquest on the language, and the origin of modern standard English, seem to be satisfactorily handled. The account of the literature gives evidence of care and scholarship. In the earlier part some of the views adopted from Ten Brink do not appear to me adequately founded, but however this may be, it is a venial fault to have followed that distinguished scholar too closely. Prof. Heath seems to be at his best in the sections devoted to Scottish literature, probably because in those sections he has been less cramped than elsewhere by the limitation of his space. The literature of the Tudor reigns is dealt with by Mr. George Saintsbury in about forty pages—a narrow room for the discussion of so vast a theme. But Mr. Saintsbury's swift and vivid sketch is free alike from confusing abundance of detail and from commonplace generalities, and leaves behind it a distinct and instructive impression.

The sections which treat of political history and the development of institutions are the work of competent scholars. Prof. York Powell writes on Britain under English and Danish rule before the Norman Conquest, and also on Domesday Book. The outline of the history of the several reigns from that of the Conqueror is written by Mr. A. L. Smith, and Mr. A. Hassall contributes articles on the constitutional history and foreign policy of the Tudor epoch. Mr. James Colville writes on the history of Scotland, and Dr. P. W. Joyce on that of Ireland. The first article of each series, containing a brief summary of the history of each country from the earliest times, and an account of its institutions and social conditions, is inserted at the end of the chapter dealing with the period from Henry VIII. to Mary—that is to say, the period in which the internal affairs of the two countries begin to be inseparably connected with those of England.

The history of the Church and of religion occupies a large proportion of the space, and is handled by several writers, with the result of some repetition and occasional diversity in the opinions expressed. The

largest share of the articles on this subject are contributed by the Rev. W. Hutton and Mr. C. R. Beazley; Mr. R. L. Poole, perhaps the best living authority, writes on Wyclif; the suppression of the monasteries is treated by Father Gasquet, and Elizabethan Puritanism and Nonconformity by a Congregationalist divine, the Rev. Dr. J. Brown, author of a *Life of Bunyan*. Besides all this, there are naturally many references to ecclesiastical and religious matters in the articles relating to the universities and to the history of philosophy. The history and influence of the religious orders, however, have somehow failed to receive anything like the thorough treatment which the importance of the subject requires.

It is, of course, impossible here to refer in detail to the work of every member of Dr. Traill's large staff of collaborators, but there remain one or two of the writers whose contributions ought not to be passed over without mention. Dr. C. Creighton's articles on public health and medicine deserve special attention, as containing much valuable information which cannot easily be found elsewhere. Excellent, also, are the articles by Mr. Robert Steele on astrology, alchemy, and magic. Mr. R. L. Poole writes with knowledge and ability on the history of learning in the Middle Ages. Mr. W. A. S. Hewins's articles on economic subjects, especially that on the poor-law legislation under Elizabeth, give evidence of original research. The sections on military and naval affairs, by Mr. C. Oman and Mr. Laird Clowes, are valuable and interesting, though there are some repetitions that would have been avoided if the two writers had worked in concert.

Although in the earlier portions of the work there is some ground to complain that the editor has not exercised a sufficiently rigorous control over his contributors, it is impossible to read through the table of contents, especially in the third volume, without admiration for the skill and judgment which he has shown in the construction of the plan and in the proportion of space which he has assigned to the various sections; and, with only one or two unfortunate exceptions, the selection of the writers reflects great credit on his discernment. In the introduction, which is somewhat rhetorically written, Dr. Traill displays not only a remarkable universality of interest in the diverse aspects of the national life, but also, what is perhaps a little surprising, a faith in progress hardly less fervid and jubilant than that of Macaulay.

HENRY BRADLEY.

*The Memoirs of a Protestant condemned to the Gallies of France for his Religion.* Written by Himself. Translated by Oliver Goldsmith. With an Introduction by Austin Dobson. (Dent.)

THIS book, perhaps the most fascinating of its peculiar class ever written, at last appears in a shape every way worthy of it. The volumes are dainty and pleasing to the eye; the style of the translation is—Goldsmith's; the introduction, by Mr. Austin Dobson, is all that an introduction ought to be—in-

structive, unobtrusive, brief. We "ask for more"; but probably Mr. Dobson has judged well in not giving us more. Every line bespeaks the scholar, well-read in eighteenth-century literature; but Mr. Dobson has far too much tact to make his learning burdensome.

The story Mr. Dobson tells ought to rank among the romances of literature; and it goes to prove that the simple merit of a book may not suffice to ensure its life. The *Mémoires d'un Protestant* passed through three editions between 1757 and 1778; and yet, thirty years ago, when interest in it began to revive, the Bibliothèque Nationale possessed no copy, and only one was known in Paris, a second at Amsterdam, and a third, apparently, in the British Museum. For a history of the revival, we must refer the reader to Mr. Dobson's introduction.

It can hardly be necessary to commend Goldsmith's translation. No one would look to him for minute fidelity; and Mr. Dobson's caution that "*verbum verbo reddere*" was scarcely his ambition, is exactly what we should expect. The editor quotes an amusing instance of decoration in the "Rule Britannia" vein, and adds that there are suppressions as well as additions. The translation was published pseudonymously; and there are evidences of hurry—like the careless use of the same word twice in one sentence—which go to show that Goldsmith executed it as hack-work, and probably on that account did not care to acknowledge it. Yet Mr. Dobson does not go too far in saying that "it is as delightful to read as any of his acknowledged journey-work." It is far more delightful, and more enthralling, than any recent novel with which I am acquainted. Goldsmith has not, perhaps, given us a trustworthy historical document, but he has done what many will think better—he has enriched the language with a fine piece of literature. Notwithstanding the carelessness just referred to, the style has that simple charm which none, probably, who ever wrote English, possesses in an equal degree with Goldsmith.

Beyond doubt—though I have never read the French original—Goldsmith owed much to Marteilhe. He was translating a good book, and it only needed tact and grace to preserve its flavour. Not the least pleasing feature of the *Memoirs* is the evidence they afford of the character of Marteilhe. His subject was such that he could easily make it engrossing, but could not easily avoid making it disagreeable. A man's own sufferings come, as a rule, too near home. He loses sense of proportion. He dwells too much on the pain, the hunger, the disease, the squalor. There is a shuddering fascination in tales of torture. We wonder how much this human body can bear, but we do not feel pleasure any more than the bird fascinated by the serpent feels pleasure. Moreover, when the story is one of religious persecution, there is generally displayed a bitterness of temper far from attractive. "How these Christians love one another" is the reflection suggested, hardly less by the mood of the sufferer than by the actions of the persecutor. Marteilhe's book is free from all such faults. He



was a man of high qualities, moral as well as intellectual and literary. He was honest and resolute, as is sufficiently proved by the fact that for thirteen years he endured the galleys unshaken for the sake of what he believed to be the truth. He was also generous, as is proved by his tone towards those who persecuted him. That he was free from prejudice, it would be too much to affirm; but he was free from rancour. He records, not grudgingly but with manifest satisfaction, the kindness occasionally shown to him by Catholic priests and others of the dominant religion. The picture of the Vicar-General, Regnier, sent by the Bishop of Tournay to convert Marteilhe and his friend, is delightful. He tried, as his duty required, to change the faith of the two Huguenots; but when he failed, he was still willing to remain their friend.

"Frequently, after two or three hours spent in dispute, which produced conviction on neither side, the good father called for a bottle of wine, and we drank like good friends together, without talking more about religion."

Equally to the honour, both of the narrator and of the man about whom he writes, is the story of the Almoner who, summoned before the Bishop of Ypres on a charge of undue leniency to heretics, defended himself thus:

"If your lordship has commissioned me to entreat, exhort, and endeavour to prevail upon the heretics committed to my care, 'tis what I every day perform. But if your commands also enjoin afflicting and persecuting men already wretched, for not thinking as I do, send me back to my convent; I must disobey."

To the credit of the Bishop, it must be added that the Almoner's humane conduct was approved, and those who complained against him censured.

The generosity of Marteilhe's mind and the pleasant lightness of his touch are shown sometimes even when he has a story to relate that tells against the Catholic Church. When he was in the Castle of Tournelle, the Lady Superior of a sisterhood was in the habit of coming daily to distribute food among the prisoners. On one occasion she expressed her sorrow that Marteilhe was no Christian. He claimed to be one, and she replied that she knew he was a *kind* of Christian, but one who believed in Moses the impostor, adding, "I could plainly convince you, if you would but listen to my arguments, that you will be damned to all eternity for being thus seduced by Moses the impostor." Marteilhe, instead of demolishing her by argument and exulting in her ignorance, contented himself with begging that she would mention this conversation at her next confession, and adding that her confessor would show her that what she now said about Moses was sinful.

This gentleness towards ignorance and weakness, and the fair-mindedness which leads him to record all that is in favour of the opposite side, stamps with the mark of truth, as nothing else could do, all Marteilhe says against them. And what he says is enough. Persecution for conscience' sake is, at all times and in all circumstances, a vile thing. It degrades and brutalises

those who practise it. For one Regnier who escapes, there are a hundred inferior men who become demoralised. The spirit of persecution has not been confined to any one creed or party; and we can only say, happy are those who have not had the opportunity of going thus astray. The life of the galleys was horrible. There was insufficient food, insufficient warmth and shelter, irresponsible punishment, and labour so hard that nothing but the most brutal tyranny could get it performed at all. The mere companionships forced upon the unhappy Huguenots were a severe punishment. Six slaves rowed at one bench, and at Dunkirk Marteilhe found himself the companion of a murderer, two robbers, a burglar, and a Turk—the last probably, to judge from the descriptions of the class, a respectable man. Even in the midst of such criminals the character of the Huguenots won respect—as Goldsmith's own Vicar of Wakefield did among the scoundrels of the gaol. It is characteristic of Marteilhe's simple honesty of mind that he never disguises how the lot of many of the Huguenots, and his own in particular, was lightened by the efforts of those of their own religion who still enjoyed freedom. Most officers were corruptible, and money could do much, though it could not make such a life other than most wretched.

But miserable as was the life of the galleys, still more wretched was the fate of the slaves when they had to march from one port to another. Their chains weighed a hundred and fifty pounds. They were treated with every imaginable barbarity. On Marteilhe's march to Marseilles he and the whole company of which he was a member were turned out, naked, in a bitter freezing wind from the North, and stood thus for two hours while their guards searched their clothes. Eighteen died in a single night. The captain of such companies received a certain sum per head for those he brought alive to port; and the sum was so fixed that it paid him better to induce such as fell sick to die than to take them on in wagons.

An excellent feature of this book is the clear and intelligent account it gives of the galley as an instrument of war. The fact that the galley was superseded is itself proof of inefficiency; but Marteilhe's *Memoirs* leaves the reader wondering that it survived so long, and that for many a day it had a formidable reputation, founded solely on the advantage it had over a sailing ship in a calm. This advantage was undoubted; but a vessel that could not venture to sea except in a calm, and that must be hopelessly beaten by the weakest frigate if she only had wind enough to fill her sails, could add little to the naval power of France. Even in the Mediterranean the galleys survived their usefulness; and in the Atlantic they never had any. Nor was it only against men-of-war that they were inefficient. According to Marteilhe, there never was an instance known of galleys being taken from an enemy by other galleys. His conclusion seems inevitable—that they were kept partly from ostentation, partly to provide captaincies for the younger sons of good families, but chiefly as penal establishments. This

last-named purpose was alone sufficient to condemn them as vessels of war. One of their principal advantages was supposed to be the number of men they carried who were available to board an enemy. But it was a wasteful system of warfare, seeing that the slave crew were almost as formidable in action to their countrymen as to the enemy, and that half the fighting force had to be reserved to prevent a mutiny. The history of the fight between six galleys and the English frigate *Nightingale*, of twenty-four guns, confirms Marteilhe's contemptuous opinion of their fighting qualities. It was with difficulty that even this force took the *Nightingale*; and they did not succeed till after the convoy of ships, for the sake of which the action was fought, had made their way into the Thames. The action is one of the practically forgotten pieces of English naval heroism. Prof. Lughton has rescued from oblivion the name of Captain Jermy, and Mr. Dobson has done well in giving it a place in his appendix.

Those who already know *The Memoirs of a Protestant* will welcome this fine edition; and those to whom the book is new may be assured that they will find in it both entertainment and instruction.

HUGH WALKER.

*Essays on Scandinavian Literature.* By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. (David Nutt.)

"SOME twenty years ago," says Prof. Boyesen, "the ambition seized me to write a history of Scandinavian literature." These "essays," together with the author's *Life of Ibsen* (published a year ago), and a projected volume on certain Swedish authors, may be regarded as a series of sketches for that great work.

In many respects Prof. Boyesen is peculiarly well-fitted for the task. He has an intimate personal knowledge of the authors under treatment, strong and wide sympathies, and a broad foundation of European culture. But in this volume, at least, we recognise the same failings which destroyed the value of his essay on Ibsen. He has the American trick of using strange words, and plain words in strange senses; he works his metaphors to death, and is ever straining after effect. The following is an example of a style that becomes very wearisome:

"That subtle intercoiling of antagonistic traits . . . to be found in many historic women of the Renaissance—exquisite, dangerous creatures, half doves, half serpents, half Clytemnestra, half Venus, whose full-throbbing passion now made them soft and tender, over-brimming with loveliness, now fierce and imperious, their outraged pride revelling in vengeance and blood."

He has also a tiresome habit of stopping to argue out irrelevant questions, and dwells with a childlike *naïveté* upon his own prejudices. Anarchy seems very shocking to him; and he cannot away with the "moonshine singers and graveyard bards of the phosphoric school," according to whom a certain "mystic obscurity is inseparable from the highest and deepest poetic utterance." The illusion intended to

be produced by the autobiographic manner of telling a story

"is utterly spoilt for him by that haunting *arrière pensée* that this or that writer, whom you know perhaps at first or second-hand, or whose features, at all events, are familiar to you from portraits, never could or would have played the more or less heroic rôle with which he here delights to impose upon you"—

a very weak piece of criticism.

Moreover, in the case of those works with which the present writer happens to be best acquainted, Prof. Boyesen's estimates are by no means entirely satisfactory; and we distrust a critic who puts down Stevenson with "a vague regret at his whimsicality and a certain lack of robustness in his intellectual equipment." He has clearly indicated the tendencies in literature with which he is most in sympathy:

"Success is but adaptation to environment, and success is the supreme aim of the modern man. The authors who, by their fearless thinking and speaking, help us toward this readjustment should, in my opinion, whether we choose to accept their conclusions or not, be hailed as benefactors."

But Scandinavian literature is a popular subject at the present day, and Prof. Boyesen has personally associated with some of whom he is writing. The longest and most impressive essay in the volume is that on Björnson, "to mention whose name," says Brandes, "is like running up the flag of Norway." In Björnson's language, as we have often been told before, there is an unexplainable new quality.

"It has that inexpressible cadence and inflection of the Norse dialect which you feel in the first word a Norseman addresses to you. It has that wonderful twang of the Hardanger fiddle, and the colour and sentiment of the ballads sung and the legendary tales recited around the hearth in a Norwegian homestead during the long winter nights."

This it is that makes him "the spokesman and leader of thousands." He has cast away the romanticism of his youth, which produced his matchless *bondes-novellen* and the grand saga-dramas, but he will not admit of himself that he is any the less truly a poet.

"Oh, yes, don't I know it? You must be a poet! You must not mingle in the world's harsh and jarring tumult. They have a notion that a poet is a long-haired man who sits on the top of a tower and plays upon a harp while his hair streams in the wind. Yes, a fine kind of poet is that! No, my boy, I am a poet, not primarily because I can write verse (there are lots of people who can do that), but by virtue of seeing more clearly, and feeling more deeply, and speaking more truly than the majority of men. All that concerns humanity concerns me. If by my song or my speech I can contribute ever so little toward the amelioration of the lot of the millions of my poorer fellow-creatures, I shall be prouder of that than of the combined laurels of Shakspeare, Milton, and Goethe."

Next in length comes a charming account of Esaias Tegnér, the national poet of Sweden, whose "poetic creed was exactly that of Schiller." Scarcely less interesting are the shorter sketches of Kielland, who transferred "the clear and crisp incisiveness of utterance," characteristic of French writers, to the Norwegian tongue, and had

"a way of asking dangerous questions"; of Jonas Lie, who talked like Peer Gynt, and "established his reputation as a relentless realist"; of lovable Hans Anderson, the "child who beats the chair against which it bumped its head," and, "while playing Robinson Crusoe, eats snails with relish for oysters," for whom "God was a benevolent old man with a long beard, who sat up in the skies, and spent his time chiefly in managing the affairs of Hans Christian Anderson as pleasantly as possible"; of the contemporary Danish writers, who have tried to revise the language, and, in the words of Georg Brandes, "are perpetually serving up their grandmothers with *sauce piquante*"—and finally of Brandes himself, who, again, has developed the language, and, in spite of his "dreadful opinions," has broken up the provincialism of his native country. How admirable is his "impression" of Russia:

"Black earth, fertile soil, new soil, wheat soil . . . the wide, rich, warm nature . . . the infinite expanses, which fill the soul with melancholy and with hope . . . the impenetrable dusky mysterious . . . the mother-womb of new realities and new mysticism . . . Russia, the future."

The Danes, says Prof. Boyesen, are a nation of Hamlets, and "socially they are the most charming people in the world." Assuredly it is delightful to read about them.

R. BRIMLEY JOHNSON.

*Secret Memoirs of the Royal Family of France during the Revolution: with Original and Authentic Anecdotes of Contemporary Sovereigns and other Distinguished Personages of that eventful Period*, published from the Journal, Letters, and Conversations of the Princess Lamballe, by a Lady of Rank in the confidential service of that unfortunate Princess, with a Portrait, and Cipher of the Secret Correspondence of Marie Antoinette. (Nichols.)

THIS book, the reprint of a book which first appeared in 1826, is undoubtedly interesting. But is it equally worthy of credit? Is there sufficient evidence to show that the "Lady of Rank," by whom it was compiled, had really been on intimate and confidential terms with the Princesse de Lamballe, and, more especially, that the copious extracts purporting to be taken from MS. memoirs left by the Princess were really the work of that gracious and most unfortunate lady?

The publishers, if one may hint a fault, help us very little to a solution of these questions; and where careful editing might seem desirable, give us no editing at all. They themselves, however, it is but fair to add, are not troubled with doubts, and, in a short prefatory note, attest their belief that the book is one which may be accepted as "very reliable" and "thoroughly trustworthy." But the critic, alas! is bound to be cautious. He must try the spirits before he accepts their dicta. What evidence have we, then, that we are here reading the *ipsissima verba* of Marie Antoinette's friend and confidante? In trying to answer this question one gets but little assistance from the Princess's

more important biographers. Two full Lives are known to me, apart from the compilation of a certain prolific Mme. Guénard, which appeared in 1801, and, for this purpose, evidently does not count. These two Lives are, the one by M. de Lescure, published in 1860, and the second by M. Bertin, published in 1888, of which the second edition, published in 1894, is before me. In neither, that I can trace, is there the slightest reference to the Memoirs now in question, though M. Bertin's book, more particularly, is a very careful piece of work. Mr. Austin Dobson again, who is not only a finished poet but the most accurate of men, never mentions them in his short monograph. All this silence is ominous; while, if we turn to Quérard's *Supercheries Littéraires*, we find that that ingenious literary detective boldly asserts that the "Lady of Rank"—whom he identifies as a certain Catherine Hyde, Marquise Govion Broglio-Solari—wrote the Memoirs herself; and the writer of the notice on the Princesse de Lamballe in Michaud's Dictionary even more boldly calls them "an apocryphal and lying compilation," and describes them as "altogether wanting in probability and verisimilitude."

In order to test this latter statement, it may be as well to examine the book with regard to one or two specific points. On May 4, 1789, the States-General marched in solemn procession to Notre Dame, preparatory to their first meeting on the following day, and the mob insulted the Queen with cries of *vive d'Orléans*. "That very evening," so the Princesse de Lamballe is made to say in these Memoirs, "Barnave came to my private apartment and tendered his services to the queen." Now this is hopelessly improbable. Barnave did indeed, in an occult manner, give his services to the Queen two years later, after the return from the flight to Varennes, when he had been brought into personal relations with her, and had been moved to pity by a fall so great and undeserved. But on May 4, 1789, he was no more than an unknown young middle-class deputy from Grenoble, with neither warrant nor wish to put himself forward as Marie Antoinette's defender. The statement is a complete anachronism, and we are, I think, justified in concluding that the Princesse de Lamballe never uttered it. Again, she is made to say that she returned to Versailles from the Little Trianon with the Queen on October 5, 1789, and to speak of the terrible events of that night, when the palace was invaded by the mob, as if she had been present. But it is quite clear that she was away at the Château d'Eu with her father-in-law, the Duc de Penthièvre, at the time, and did not hear of the attack on Versailles, and the ignominious movement of the Royal Family to Paris, till the night of October 7, when—for she was a true woman, notwithstanding the epithet of "worthless"—so curiously applied to her by Mr. Morley—she immediately, in the worst of weathers and the darkest of nights, set off to rejoin her fallen friend and mistress.

Poor lady! Her marriage was most unhappy; her end was horrible beyond words. She stands out in the past a tragic but



beautiful and gracious figure, staunch in her love and loyalty, through misfortune and danger, even unto death. If so be that the "Lady of Rank" has ascribed to her words that she never wrote, and words written in a style not in harmony with the simplicity of her authenticated correspondence, at any rate the "Lady of Rank's" own utterances about her are duly reverent.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

*Studies in American Education.* By Albert Bushnell Hart. (Longmans.)

FOR the development of educational thought we have to look at the present time away from England to America. We in England are talking about the organisation of secondary education, and we mean by it—for the most part—supply of schools: we are anxious to provide a machinery whereby secondary education shall become possible for a greater number of those who at present receive only elementary education. But in America the teachers themselves are aroused to the desirability of reconsidering the whole subject of school studies. Within the last year a committee of ten distinguished representative teachers presented a report as to the co-ordination and proportion of subjects of study in secondary schools, and this year a representative committee of fifteen has presented a report of the same kind with regard to elementary schools. The most remarkable of their recommendations are: (1) that English literature of a suitable nature ought to occupy a more prominent position in the school course, as the basis of the study of the Humanities; and (2) that arithmetic ought not to be insisted upon to so great an extent as at present, because it has a tendency "to give the mind a bent or set in the direction of thinking quantitatively, with a corresponding neglect of the power to observe, and to reflect upon, qualitative and causal aspects."

It is with problems such as these that American teachers are concerned, while for the most part English teachers are content to go on in the old traditional utilitarian grooves. It is, therefore, instructive to read such a book as this of Dr. Hart—not so much, perhaps, for what he says individually, but rather in that he expresses the feelings, in many ways, of American teachers. At any rate, he typifies their way of looking at educational matters.

In raising the question, Has the teacher a profession? Dr. Hart answers that there are three marks of a profession. It should be a prominent calling taken up as a life-work; it should require special and intellectual training; there should be among its members a feeling of common interest and some organisation. Applying these principles to teachers, Dr. Hart seems to say that they do not as yet quite hold, but that they ought to hold, and that there is no reason why they should not be quickly realised. It is well known that the United States have suffered through the custom of teaching being a stepping-stone to the bar and medicine. Two Presidents, as Dr. Hart points out—John Adams and James A. Garfield—were teachers in early parts of their careers. The training

of teachers has made great strides in America, and will necessarily lead to an improvement of their status. Dr. Hart notes the danger of training running into a mere methodology. "The good teacher needs strength and quickness of mind; he needs an acquaintance with the rules of his road; above all, he needs personal contact with the problems of his calling." Most people say that he is bound to get the last-named, and that "practice makes perfect"; but practice perfects the bad just as readily as the good; and what training ought to do is to help to form standards and measures of what is good and what is bad in education. With regard to the trained teacher, Dr. Hart aptly observes: "What we desire is not that people should look upon us as encyclopaedias of learning, but that they should ask and take our advice on strictly professional matters, such as school organisation, courses of study, and school methods."

From the point of view of association and organisation, Dr. Hart sees clearly that teachers and their work are in the hands of that "near-sighted giant—the public. He is a good-natured and well-meaning giant, susceptible to good advice; he likes to see his creatures doing something, and is willing that they should improve." What the teacher asks is: "Good public, give us elbow-room! Do not insist on uniformity, the great bane of American education!" That is precisely what the English schoolmaster should be saying. Here, in England, we are about to establish a scheme of secondary education. Now is the time to say: Test severely all who wish to be teachers before admitting them to registration as teachers; but then—sure of their knowledge and skill—trust them to work out their own salvation better than lay and official directors are likely to be able to suggest.

Dr. Hart maintains that at present the powers in the educational commonwealth are: (1) the school superintendents, who may be roughly compared with our H.M. Inspectors of schools, excepting that a superintendent has a city as his district, and includes secondary as well as elementary schools; his power, too, is advisory rather than administrative; (2) School Boards; (3) educationalists; (4) the public at large; (5) the teachers.

Dr. Hart thus neatly sums up the position—and it is just as true for Great Britain as for the United States:

"Teachers are in the unfortunate position of exercising great responsibility without much opportunity to make their preferences felt. So far from constituting the moving force of the schools, they are helpless links in an endless educational chain, picking up one batch of children after another, and carrying them in a direction which often they do not approve. So far from the teachers forming a profession, they are more like the employés of a great railroad. They have not built it, they do not control it; they may manage their train, but that train moves at a prescribed pace over a prescribed route, carrying a prescribed number of little passengers in each car."

Dr. Hart brings forward educational problems of much interest, and gives information as to movements in America which it is im-

portant for us to know about. Yet the book is but slight. It contains six essays gathered together from reviews, and is, therefore, somewhat desultory. I have, however, shown that it is suggestive and useful. Moreover, it serves as a type of the keen interest which obtains in America in the two educational ideas—"that education is substantially one from beginning to end . . . and that teachers of every grade and subject have a common interest and may learn from each other."

FOSTER WATSON.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham.*

By John Oliver Hobbes. (Henry.)

*The Mistress of Quest.* By Adeline Sergeant. In 3 vols. (Hutchinson.)

*Colonel Norton.* By Florence Montgomery. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

*Two Strangers.* By Mrs. Oliphant. (Fisher Unwin.)

*Lady Folly.* By Louis Vintras. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*The Story of Christine Rochefort.* By Helen Choate Prince. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

*Cherryfield Hall.* By F. H. Balfour. (Bentley.)

*Dr. Gray's Quest.* By F. H. Underwood. (Gay & Bird.)

*His Egyptian Wife.* By Hilton Hill. (Digby, Long & Co.)

OF the five gods pictured on the title-page of "John Oliver Hobbes's" book, Aphrodite and Eros are the only two whose handiwork is very apparent in the fates of the mortals concerned. Lord Wickenham hovers above and around the story, imparting an atmosphere of simple honesty and gentlemanhood, and finally descends, the very familiar *deus ex machina*, to round things off at the end. All this writer's accustomed cleverness, all her skill in paradox and epigram, are here; and the result is an elaborate study of two characters—one a man strong in intellect and weak on the emotional and sympathetic side, the other a corrupt, hysterical young woman, wanton at heart, yet seeing her baseness only in other people's eyes. But in spite of paradox, epigram, and cleverness, the book is unsatisfactory as a story. It hardly justifies itself. One rises from it only half convinced by the woman Anne. She has absolutely no moral sense, while she also lacks the gaiety and abandonment that belong to unconscious sinning: her hysterics are heavy, her qualities incompatible. The key to her character is a "self-deception" which has become "a malady of the mind"; but that a beautiful woman, even without soul, should be wicked in such a dull, incompetent way is inconceivable. There are passages which almost recall the unanswerable last-word style of Hannah More's *Coelebs*, but the sentiments—what would the venerable Hannah say to the sentiments?

Miss Sergeant's latest happy family of characters have their home among the great

Cumberland fells, whose atmosphere she renders with real convincingness. The family are admirably balanced, according to the method approved in novels: here a young man, there a maiden; here a hero, there a villain. The lion lies down with the lamb and the child plays over the hole of the asp—with the usual results—till by and by all goes right. The most entertaining person and scenes in the book are the girl Julian and her meetings with the unknown artist, who providentially turns out to be the great catch and *parti* of the whole set.

Miss Florence Montgomery's unapproachable books for children have so identified her with all things of youth in the public mind, that when she writes of grown-up life one is not surprised to find that the real drift of her work is still the training and upbringing of children. There are pages and pages of *Colonel Norton* which deal directly with this subject, and very excellent they are, but perhaps they are hardly in place. The personal account of Colonel Norton himself is a pleasant part of the story, and the sketches of his sisters' homes are characteristic of the writer; but the mysterious turning-point in the gay heroine's career is inadequate and disappointing, and the device of making Violet Hardy's sister seems meaningless.

Mrs. Oliphant's delicate touch in drawing young girls is very well shown in Lucy Wradisley, the unconscious centre of the drama in the little pink "autonym," *Two Strangers*. Lucy's dearest friend and her brother's friend are the two chief actors, and their story plays itself round her, though she knows nothing of it. Readers of Mrs. Oliphant's *Lady Mary* will remember her idea that children have a sort of superhuman instinct, an untaught intuitive knowledge of things hidden from the grosser senses of their elders. Here it is Tiny whose instinct finds out her father, while he only sees in her somebody else's child. Mrs. Oliphant has followed the fashion of leaving the thread of the story a loose end, and one misses the artistic conclusion she knows so well how to consummate.

"Cyril Stoneleigh"—who, in a novel, dare bear such a name and not be an ordained priest? Lady Folly's victim more than fulfils this necessity. He is already Canon Stoneleigh in his thirties. To such a man, a celibate by education and self-training, and a High Church idealist, Lady Folly must be successively a fear, a fascination, and a fate. With absorbed interest you follow his course, for the style is brilliant and captivating. Yet it is a melancholy pleasure; for the life of that fashionable summer colony down in Wales, their separate and mutual pasts, their struggling, passionate, and somewhat inglorious present, are a spectacle that partakes of the piteous. Of smart portraiture and clever dialogue *Lady Folly* is full; but such words as "nuncupatory," "idoneous," "eclosion," "ideopraxist," "pyrexial," and so on—and these examples are taken literally at random—require all the surrounding charm to compensate for their appearance.

Some tender love passages, a powerful delineation of character, an artistically restrained touch on subjects of social and economic importance, together with delightful pictures of French life and French people in the old town of Blois, combine to make *The Story of Christine Rochefort* extremely interesting. Christine herself, Paul de Martel, the brilliant young anarchist-aristocrat who magnetises her, the gentle Abbé, and Gaston Rochefort, the long-suffering lover, are people who will not easily be forgotten. There is much skill, as well as much fairness of judgment, in the setting forth of the views of all parties in the industrial struggle. The apparently unyielding attitude of the employer, the recklessness of the anarchist leader, the blind, mad frenzy of the ignorant workers, are all sympathetically shown. But the charm of the book consists in the art with which these and other things are subordinated to the story, and in the genuine human interest of which the story is full.

Mr. F. H. Balfour is the author of several successful books; but *Cherryfield Hall* is too long for its weight, and does not always succeed in conveying that impression of good breeding which one expects of a party of men and women staying in the house of what we are several times told is a "county family." That said, however, one is free to confess that the book is distinctly smart, and that the root-idea—that of having no plot, but of merely unravelling one which exists in the excited brain of a prying governess—is novel and happily conceived. Yet one cannot help feeling that Miss Jorkaway was too clever to be so stupid. Mr. Balfour's efforts after humorous and romantic names remind one of the schools of Dickens and Miss Braddon. His people are evidently studies from the various types more or less rampant in society, and the characterisation is effective though slight.

*Dr. Gray's Quest* is another long book, a very long book. There is too much detail in it, and the whole scheme of it is too big. Principal characters throng the pages; the reader has to keep up an interest in at least two complete and unconnected stories; and there are far too many offshoots from the original stem. But it must be allowed that the author has an unmistakable belief in his personages, and that the incidents, if not startlingly new, are striking and well put. The real scene of the story is a small township in America; but occasion opportunely arises for the "quest" to extend to Frankfort, Paris, and London.

The idea at the bottom of *His Egyptian Wife* is ingenious. An Englishwoman marries a Frenchman in the East, and is afterwards divorced by English law. The Frenchman becomes an Egyptian Pasha; and his divorced English wife, married to somebody else, goes all unknowingly into his harem on a voyage of discovery. He finds her and keeps her. The law is on his side, since an English divorce is not binding in Egypt. The book is amusing, and races on; but the style and tone are vulgar.

GEORGE COTTERELL.

#### SOME COUNTRY BOOKS.

*Days of my Life on Waters Fresh and Salt.* By John Bickerdyke. (Longmans.) The gentleman who writes under the name of John Bickerdyke is known as an accomplished angler, and here shows that he can wield the English language with as much ease as his fishing rod. Some twenty-eight essays on river scenery, lake and mountain effects, but always with some kind of fish and fishing in the foreground, will delight the lover of the country. The recitals of the writer's own experience are decidedly better than the angling stories which occupy a few of these pleasant papers. Sutherlandshire and Norwegian scenery is painted with much sympathy: indeed, rocks and heather are evidently dearer to John Bickerdyke than the finest meadows bordering the best trout-streams of the West of England. Generally speaking, the reader is conducted to some murmurous water-way, and the philosophy of fishing is lucidly expounded until even a veteran in the art finds that he has learnt something new. Thus, the problems of trout-culture and of the best food for the fish are discussed, or the reasons why so many of the salmon caught in September are "hen" fish, as they are called. It will be seen that this book specially appeals to anglers. But nature, birds, wild sea-scenery, and the like, are much appreciated by the writer; and, best of all, there are no affected raptures, bad jokes or slang, which disfigure so many sporting books. The illustrations are adapted from photographs taken by the author, and are carefully chosen, forming substantial ornaments to the book. Sea-fishing, which is rapidly becoming fashionable, is not forgotten. The outward guise of this little volume is all that could be desired; and it will be found this summer in many a pleasant nook by stream and sea, being just what is wanted to enliven an angling holiday.

*The Structure and Life of Birds.* By F. W. Headley. (Macmillans.) An attempt is here made on Darwinian principles to trace the progress of birds from reptilian ancestors. Whatever may be thought of the theory—and certainly the *archaeopteryx* of Solenhauften is a plausible link—the working of it out compels Mr. Headley to consider with much minuteness the anatomy, functions, and flight of birds. These chapters would form an admirable introduction to ornithology. Next he attacks some of the most interesting phenomena connected with bird-life—the colour, song, and colouration of the eggs of birds. Three more chapters are devoted to the chief ornithological problems which at present exercise students of birds—their instinct and reason, their migrations and classification. Mr. Headley has set a very ambitious aim before him; and it is fair to say, without espousing the special pleading with which on page 57 he deals with his hypothesis, that his explanations are full and adequate, that he shrinks from no difficulty, and that his paper on migration is especially able, dealing as it does with the latest attainable information on the subject. The book is illustrated with many cuts and diagrams, the plate which forms the frontispiece being unfortunately the worst, while, oddly enough, the last in the book, "Albatrosses nesting on Laysan Island in the North Pacific," is the best. This book is throughout an example of thorough and meritorious work. It would form an excellent volume for anatomical instruction, and is one which no lover of birds will regret adding to his working manuals.

*A Chapter on Birds.* By R. Bowdler Sharpe. (S.P.C.K.) A well-known ornithologist here describes eighteen of the rarest birds which



visit Great Britain. The fact that one of these birds—the common tree-warbler (*Hypolais hypoleis*)—has only occurred about half a dozen times, whereas the wax-wing visits England most winters, sometimes in large flocks, while the snowy owl, the rarer varieties of the wheat-ear and the like are not noticed at all, point to Mr. Bowdler Sharpe having “written up to” Mr. Keuleman’s eighteen excellently coloured illustrations. Whatever be his principle of selection, however, his essays on these birds cannot but popularise the higher branches of that science which is so dear to him. Not every lover of birds reads the *Ibis*, but Mr. Sharpe and the S.P.C.K. do well in introducing naturalists to the more recondite branches of ornithology treated in that book. Such curious points as the breeding of the rose-coloured pastor, the double breeding of the bee-eater, the discovery of a species of crop-bill in the Philippines, the inter-breeding of two so-called species of British wagtails, or the interesting mode of discriminating between thrushes and warblers by their plumage, open new avenues of thought to the ordinary observer of birds. This is not only a beautiful book, therefore, but a suggestive one. If it be not presumptuous to ask Mr. Sharpe, do kestrels ever “take toll of house-sparrows”? Is he not thinking of sparrow-hawks? What, again, is the meaning of a “talented brush”? A “talented man” (as Coleridge has shown) is an absurd expression, how much more a brush. It is difficult, also, to say why “colouration” should be spelled “coloration” in an English book. But these are small blemishes in a work which ought to do much good to all thoughtful ornithologists.

*The Marches of Wales: Notes and Impressions on the Welsh Borders.* By C. E. Harper. (Chapman & Hall.) Now that the autumn holidays are at hand, the tourist—and with the cycle who may not be a tourist?—is busy with his holiday plans. He may set himself to wipe off one national reproach of long standing and undertake the exploration of England. If, with this object, he wants to investigate the western fringe of our country, and gain from the relics it has left behind some notion of frontier warfare, let him follow in Mr. Harper’s track, or rather in his footsteps. For a tour of this sort the pedestrian has an advantage over the cyclist. He is never tempted to “beat the record.” He can gossip in leisurely fashion with country-folk, who are shy in conversing with strangers and will not be hurried in talk. He can leave the highway for the byway, and thus discover neglected scenes of rare beauty or forgotten interest. This has been the plan pursued by Mr. Harper with much success, and what he has seen he has described with ability and freshness. Local inquiry has been supplemented by study and research; and the result is a very readable volume, which the author has embellished by numerous sketches of more or less merit. Although the Welsh Marches are inferior in point of scenery and associations to the Northern Borderland, they are by no means destitute of beauty and interest. Mr. Harper draws the line of demarcation from the Dee to the Severn in such a way as to include Ludlow, Raglan, and Chepstow, as well as the line of smaller fortresses on the Herefordshire border. Among the latter are to be found not a few picturesque ruins, such as Brampton Bryan, Wigmore, Skenfrith and White Castle, which are well worth a visit. Nor are the ecclesiastical buildings at all inferior in their attractiveness. Abbey Dore comes, of course, a long way behind Tintern in point of size and charm of colouring; but it has its own peculiar features of beauty, and is an almost unique example of seventeenth century restoration.

Indeed, scarcely a single village church in the district is unworthy of notice in some particular, while granges, manor-houses, and “courts,” of every date, abound. Whether Mr. Harper has justified his claim to have “sweetened the unpalatable dryness of historical facts by an engaging popular treatment,” is a question that must be left to his readers generally. For ourselves, we must confess that we could do without the sweetening and demur to the dryness.

*Co-operative Labour upon the Land.* Edited by J. A. Hobson. (Sonnenschein.) The papers which form the contents of the present volume were read at a meeting of the English Land Colonization Society, at Holborn Town Hall, in October, 1894. Of course these essays are of varying value and interest, but they are valuable contributions to many of the economic problems of the present day. Starting from the undoubted facts of the conversion, during the last two decades, of about two million acres of arable land into permanent pasture, and from the marked diminution in the number of agricultural labourers, the writers treat of co-operative land holding and banking, improved methods of cultivation, and divers questions of social reform in respect of agriculture. As a useful handbook to all who are engaged in rural industries, this little book can be safely recommended. Anyone about to speak on the agricultural problems of the day would here find much information, lucidly arranged and carefully brought up to date. Practical farmers will dissent from some of the views of these essayists. Leading experts, it appears, maintain that five acres of land will keep a man, if he obtains some slight assistance from steam or horse cultivation. But this would mean only by working, like the French peasantry, from the first thing in the morning to the last gleam of evening light. The Rev. John Burrows here upholds agriculture

“as a livelihood for the multitude on six-acre farms. On this area, thoroughly cultivated, surrounded by fruit trees, by playing the rôle of cow-keepers and pig feeders rather than that of ordinary farmers, and by buying and selling on co-operative principles, there is room in England for a million such farms.”

On this it may be remarked that it would be extremely difficult, as matters stand at present, to find such a number (or even half of it) of men qualified to work in this fashion; that fruit trees take many long years to bear much, and cost much when first planted; that markets are easily glutted with pigs and dairy produce; and that it is quite certain, for many years to come, such farms would never maintain their owners. This modern paradise fades as it is looked at closely. Practical men, too, see enormous difficulties in the establishment of agricultural credit banks. Deep cultivation of the soil and sowing much less wheat seed can only succeed under conditions which it is difficult to realise to-day. Agricultural settlements, such as the training farm at Langley, Essex, and the Salvation Army Farm at Hadleigh, which are well described, are useful experiments. Farmers, however, will smile at any attempt to convert cockney loafers into agricultural labourers; while those who know the true agricultural labourer, as he has been born and bred for many generations in one parish, will fairly “tolleat equites peditesque cachinnum,” to think of “the select library and useful museum,” which it is proposed to establish at certain centres in the rural districts. After twelve hours’ work for his master, to say nothing of cultivating his own allotment, Hodge in a museum and among the select volumes of a library would indeed be a sight for Pan and Sylvanus.

*Agriculture, Practical and Scientific.* By James Muir. (Macmillans.) Unlike most manuals of

agriculture, this useful little book concerns itself strictly with the soil, its treatment and the crops it bears, omitting any reference to stock. But in some three hundred pages a great amount of practical information on the earth is stored up for the scientific farmer (if there exist such a being), and especially for farming pupils and agricultural colleges. At the present day the old rules of thumb practised by farmers will only intensify the depression which has fallen upon their calling. New methods, more economical working of the land, saving of labour, and use of the different manures which a scientific knowledge of agricultural chemistry teaches, are urgently needed for profitable farming. Mr. Muir treats, at some length, on the management of grass land, now that so much arable land has been laid down of late in grass. There seem signs of a reaction in this point, but in the meantime the author’s counsels may be studied with advantage. Many useful tables are comprised in an appendix, and the book, as a whole, can be confidently recommended.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. JOHN MURRAY announces a volume of the Correspondence of Dean Stanley, edited by Mr. Rowland E. Prothero, his biographer. It will comprise a selection from his unpublished letters, written throughout his whole life, to the members of his family, the late Master of Balliol, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Drummond, Dr. Vaughan, Sir George Grove, and many other personal friends. By permission of the Queen, many of the Dean’s letters to Her Majesty are included in the volume, which will also contain selections from his poems, hymns, and occasional verses.

MESSRS. LONGMANS will publish early in August the new volume in the “Badminton Library” on *Sea Fishing*, by John Bickerdike, with illustrations by Messrs. C. Napier Hemy, R. T. Pritchett, and others. Special chapters are contributed—by Sir H. Gore-Booth on Whaling, by Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth, on tarpon, and by Mr. W. Senior, on Antipodean and foreign fish.

JUDGE O’CONNOR MORRIS’S work on *Ireland* for the “Cambridge Historical Series” will probably appear early next year. His work on *Hannibal*, for Messrs. Putnam’s “Heroes of the Nation” Series, will follow at an interval of some months. His biography of Napoleon, which will be an elaborate performance, cannot be completed for some time.

MESSRS. BLISS, SANDS & FOSTER will publish, as the third volume of their “Public Men of To-day,” a Life of the late M. Stambuloff, illustrated with portraits. It is written by Mr. A. Hulme Beaman, who knew him intimately.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co. announce a volume of criticism, entitled *The Greater Victorian Poets*, by Prof. Hugh Walker, of St. David’s College, Lampeter. Under the name of the “greater” Victorian poets, the author includes only Browning, Tennyson, and Matthew Arnold. His work may be described as an attempt to combine the historical with the philosophical method of criticism. The first half of the book traces the chronological development of the three poets. From the length of their literary careers, special stress is in this part necessarily laid on Browning and Tennyson. The closing chapters exhibit the relation of the three poets to contemporary life, especially in its scientific, social, and religious aspects. Special aspects of this relation also appear in chapters devoted to the poetry of nature, and to the dramas, which, for reasons he gives, Prof. Walker prefers to deal with by themselves.

THE next addition to Mr. T. Fisher Unwin's "Autonym Library" will be *The Spectre of Strathannan*, by Mr. W. E. Norris.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. will issue shortly a novel, in one volume, by Agnes Farrell. Its subject is the marriage of a new woman with an aristocrat who is a Hedonist.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for immediate publication *The Origin and Nature of Man*, by Mr. S. B. G. McKinney, author of "Science and Art in Religion."

MESSRS. HORACE MARSHALL & SON will shortly publish a booklet entitled *The Ideal Husband*. It consists of a series of papers on the qualities in a man which most conduce to a girl's happiness in married life, written by Lady Jeune, Mrs. Lynn Linton, John Strange Winter, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Mrs. Mayo, and Mrs. Joseph Parker.

THE forthcoming number of the *Century* will contain two articles dealing with the Battle of the Yalu: the first, on the lessons of the victory, by Commander Mahan; and the second, a record of "personal recollections," by Captain McGiffin, who was in command of the Chinese ironclad *Chen Yuen*. Max Nordau will contribute a "Reply to my Critics"; Mrs. Hopgood an article on Sonya Kovalevsky, with a portrait reproduced from a Russian print; and Mr. Timothy Cole a continuation of his series of engravings after the Old Masters, dealing with the work of Rubens.

*Chapman's Magazine* for August will contain the detective story by Miss Mary A. Wilkins, entitled "The Long Arm," which won a prize of £400 offered by a syndicate of American newspapers. It will also include short stories by Ian Maclaren, Eden Philpotts, C. E. Raimond, Edwin Pugh, and F. C. Phillips.

THE American papers state that Captain A. T. Mahan contemplates writing a Life of Nelson, for which he collected material during the cruise of the *Chicago* in British waters; and that he is also at work upon the fourth and concluding volume of his book on sea power.

MR. F. A. BROCKHAUS, the well-known publisher and bookseller of Leipzig, intimates that the two senior partners in the house, Dr. Eduard and Rudolf Brockhaus, will retire from business at the end of this month. The management will be assumed by their eldest sons, Albert and Rudolf Brockhaus, who for fifteen and six years, respectively, have been active members of the firm.

AN association for assistant librarians has been formed, which has for its objects the promotion of the social and intellectual interests and the professional efficiency of its members. It is intended to unite all persons engaged in library work, other than chief librarians. This includes librarians of branch libraries, sub-librarians, and assistants. At a representative meeting held on Wednesday, July 17, at 20, Hanover-square, the rules of the association were adopted and the officers elected. The hon. secretary is Mr. W. W. Fortune, sub-librarian of the Lewisham Public Libraries, Catford.

AMONG the recent promotions in the Legion of Honour, on the recommendation of the Minister of Education, are: M. Victorien Sardou, to the rank of Commander; and MM. Bourget, Adhémar (known as André Theuriot) and Thibault (Anatole France), raised to the rank of Officer.

FROM Tuesday to Friday of next week Messrs. Sotheby will be engaged in selling several miscellaneous collections. We may specially mention a few books belonging to the late

Christina Rossetti, chiefly presentation copies, with autographs; and the library of the late James Sime, which consists mainly of works on philosophy, social science, and the fine arts. There are also some MSS. of Coleridge and letters of Sir Walter Scott.

THE current part of *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* (Colchester: Wiles) contains the first instalment of a list of field-names in the county, collected and arranged by Mr. W. C. Waller. Here he deals with the hundred of Ongar and the half-hundreds of Harlow and Waltham, which comprise forty-one parishes. His method has been to take the entries in the tithe communication awards, now in the custody of the Board of Agriculture. The list itself covers thirty-four pages of double columns. In a few cases only are notes appended; but Mr. Waller specially calls attention to the name of "Mal y perdu field," and to the survival of "flex" from the obligation to grow flax in every parish under Henry VIII. Another paper, by an anonymous member of the society, enumerates all those families which can be proved to have held their seats and estates in the county, in the male line, from a period not later than 1760. The total is not more than sixteen, of whom many are shown to have made their money in London by trade. Finally, we may mention that Mr. J. Horace Round continues, in an appendix that is separately pagged, his register of the Colchester Grammar School. The period here covered is from 1641 to 1647. There are a few Dutch names; and one boy, Francis Onge, son of a minister, who is described as having been born in New England.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. W. R. Hutchinson, youngest brother of Mr. G. T. Hutchinson, of Paternoster-row. Having finished one of several business journeys which he had taken through Australia and New Zealand for the firm, he left Adelaide for home by the P. & O. ss. *Arcadia*. He was then in good health; but shortly after leaving Colombo he became ill, and died of dysentery on July 15, when a few hours from Suez. Mr. Hutchinson was much respected by the leading booksellers in England, Scotland and Ireland, as well as in the Australasian colonies.

#### UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

THE Rev. Dr. William Hastie, formerly of Calcutta, has been appointed to the chair of divinity at Glasgow, vacant by the retirement of Dr. Dickson.

THE following are among the candidates whose names we have heard mentioned for the chair of English literature at Edinburgh, vacant by the resignation of Prof. Masson: Mr. George Saintsbury, Mr. W. E. Henley, Prof. Raleigh of Liverpool, Prof. C. H. Herford of Aberystwyth, Prof. Hugh Walker of Lampeter, and the Rev. Eric S. Robertson. The appointment rests with the Secretary for Scotland, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and it is understood that it will be made early in August.

PROF. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, of Brown University, has been appointed managing editor of the new *American Historical Review*, of which the first number is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. on October 1. Prof. Sloane, of Princeton, will write the introductory article, and there will also be articles on "Count Edward de Crillon," by Henry Adams; "The Loyalists of the American Revolution," by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell; and "State Making in the West, 1772-1789," by Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of Wisconsin. Among documents, there will be letters of Col.

William Byrd, of Westover, Virginia, on slavery and indentured servants; interesting letters of John Marshall, Theodore Foster, and George Rogers Clark; and a contemporary diary concerning the battle of Lake Erie.

THE library of the late Prof. Rudolf Hildebrand, of Leipzig, like so many other German professorial libraries, has gone to America, having been purchased for the Stanford University, California. It consists of about 10,000 volumes, most of which are enriched with marginalia. Apart from 333 works in the department of German lexicography, used by Hildebrand for the continuation of Grimm's Wörterbuch, it also includes valuable collections relating to the Volkslied and to Goethe literature.

THE June number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* contains a review by the editor (Mr. W. R. Thayer) of the change in college societies effected by the obliteration of class lines through the elective system, and arguing therefrom in favour of a university club on the pattern of the Oxford Union; and an account (by Mr. G. P. Baker) of the attempt to reproduce the Elizabethan stage in the production of Ben Jonson's "Epicene" at Sanders Theatre last March.

A PRIZE of 200 dollars (£40) has been offered for general competition at Brown University, Rhode Island, for an essay, showing original research, on one of the following subjects: (1) a comparison of the claims put forward on behalf of Rhode Island and Maryland for the earliest recognition of religious liberty in America; and (2) a history of the movement towards disestablishment in Connecticut, or in Massachusetts.

WE have to record this week the death of two veteran professors. Rudolf von Gneist, who died on July 21, after a long illness, in his seventy-ninth year, lived to celebrate the jubilee of his appointment to a chair of jurisprudence at Berlin. He was well-known in this country as the author of constitutional treatises, which have been translated into English, and as the friend and adviser of the lamented Emperor Frederick, who conferred upon him the rank of nobility. For many years he was a member of both the Prussian and the Imperial Parliament, sitting among the National Liberals.

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, who died on July 22, in his eighty-seventh year, had held the chair of botany at Cambridge since 1861. The department to which he mainly devoted himself was that of descriptive botany. As early as 1839 he published a little book on the Flora of the Channel Islands; and his *Manual of British Botany* (1847) has passed through eight editions. He also contributed several articles on local archaeology to the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

WE further learn from the *New York Nation* of the death (on June 29) of Daniel C. Eaton, who had been for thirty years professor of botany at Yale. He was a pupil of Asa Gray; and his chief work was on the ferns of the United States and Canada.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Boletín* of the Real Academia de la Historia for June opens with a review, by Fernandez Duro, of López de Velasco's "Geografía y Descripción universal de las Indias (1571-4)," now first published by Justo Zaragoza (Madrid: Fortanet). The author remarks on the rapid degeneration of the Spanish Creoles, and attributes to this much of the success of Drake and Hawkins, who were even assisted by them. F. Codera gives an



account of ten Arabic MSS. and four printed books lately received by the Academia from Cairo. Then follow "Historical Bulls relating to Navarre in the Latter Part of the Twelfth Century." They illustrate chiefly the dealings of Sancho el Fuerte with the Moors, showing the fictitious character of Roger de Hoveden's narrative. A Bull of Innocent III., May 28, 1198, threatens Sancho with ecclesiastical penalties, if he does not pay the dowry of Berengaria to Richard I., of whom there is other mention. These Bulls, with the comments of Father Fita, help greatly to clear up the tangled history of the time. Narciso Hergueta prints interesting documents on the Juderia of Haro in the fifteenth century. F. Vinals describes a Roman cemetery, with skeletons, and bronze, glass, and other ornaments, in Estremadura. There is an obituary notice of Césaire Cantu by Sánchez Mogual, written partly from personal acquaintance, and several minor articles.

## ORIGINAL VERSE.

ON SEEING HUMPERDINK'S "HÄNSEL UND GRETEL" AT DRURY LANE.

From out the roar and bustle of the Strand,  
From out the turmoil of a London street,  
Lo, yesterday I strayed with careless feet,  
Unwittingly, straight into Fairy Land;  
For Grimm's old story took me by the hand;  
And once again those children rich I greet,  
The Forest Cakehouse, tempting, two and sweet,  
The Witch herself, with ogre smile and bland.

And as the music carries me along,  
Simple, but wrought with rare and subtle art,  
Each well-remembered melody and song  
With childhood memories stirs and moves my heart;

Thanks be to you, Brother and Sister, twain,  
Whose magic rendered me a child again.

KATE FREILIGRATH KROEGER.

July 11, 1895.

## SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BARREY D'AUREVILLE, J. Journalistes et polémistes. Paris: Lemerre. 7 fr. 50.  
CYON, E. de. Histoire de l'Entente franco-russe 1886-1894. Paris: Charles. 7 fr. 50.  
DENBATS, A. G. Le Budget municipal. Paris: Berger-Levrault. 7 fr. 50.  
ERCKMANN, E. Alsacien et Vosgien d'autrefois. Paris: Hetzel. 3 fr.  
ROSENK, K. Shakespeare's Hamlet im Lichte der Neuro-pathologie. Berlin: Fischer. 1 M. 50.  
VILLET, Edmond. Le Socialisme contemporain. Paris: Larose. 4 fr.

## THEOLOGY.

- NETELER, B. Untersuchung pentateuchisch-ägyptischer Gleichzeitigkeiten. Münster: Theising. 20 Pf.  
POZNANSKI, S. Mose B. Samuel Hakkohen Ibn Chiquitilla. Beitrag z. Geschichte der Bibellexegese u. der hebr. Sprachwissenschaft im Mittelalter. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 7 M.  
TERTIUS. U. UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DER ALTCHRISTLICHEN LITERATUR. 10. Bd. 8. Hft. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 27 M.  
THIEBER, K. Die sittliche Triebkraft d. Glaubens. Eine Untersuchg. zu Luther's Theologie. Leipzig: Dörfling. 5 M.

## HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY, ETC.

- BEITRÄGE ZUR GESCHICHTE D. NIEDERRHEINS. 9. Bd. Düsseldorf: Lintz. 4 M.  
D'HÉZÉQUÈS, le Comte. Souvenirs d'un page de la Cour de Louis XVI. Paris: Didier. 3 fr. 50.  
DUBJ, J. Der Zustand der antiken athenischen Bauwerke auf der Burg u. in der Stadt. Berlin: Ernst. 3 M.  
JOSEPH, F. Opera. Ed. B. Niese. Vol. VII. Index. Berlin: Weidmann. 4 M.  
LEIDOLPH, E. Die Schlacht bei Jena. Jena: Frommann. 1 M. 40.  
MOUILLARD, L. Réflexions et souvenirs du Chevalier de Ray sous Louis XV. Paris: Lavauzelle. 4 fr.  
ROSTHORN, A. v. Die Ausbreitung der chinesischen Macht in südwestlicher Richtung bis zum 4. Jahrh. nach Chr. Leipzig: Hartmann. 3 M.  
VARNHAGEN, H. Italienische Kleinigkeiten. Halle: Niemeyer. 1 M. 50.  
WEIGAND, G. Die Aromunen. Ethnographisch-philologisch-histor. Untersuchg. üb. das Volk der sogenannten Makedo-Romanen od. Zinzaren. 1. Bd. Leipzig: Barth. 10 M.  
WOLFRAM, G. u. F. BONKARDOT. Les voeux de l'épervier. Kaiser Heinrich VII. Romfahrt. Metz: Scriba. 3 M. 50.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BRITZELMAYER, M. Zur Hymenomyeten-Kunde. 1. Reihe. Berlin: Friedländer. 25 M.  
COCHIN, Denys. Le Monde extérieur. Paris: Masson. 7 fr. 50.  
ERGENISSE DER PLANKTON-EXPEDITION DER HUMBOLDT-STIFTUNG. 2. Bd. E. A. C. Von A. Borgert. Kiel: Lipsius. 8 M. 50.  
LET URNEAU, Ch. La Guerre dans les diverses races humaines. Paris: Battaille. 9 fr.  
MORAVES, Schrift üb. die Arzneimittel Americas. Ueberr. u. erläutert v. K. Stünzner. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M. 50.  
MITTEILUNGEN AUS DER ZOOLOGISCHEN STATION ZU NEAPEL. 12. Bd. 1. Hft. Berlin: Friedländer. 20 M.

## PHILOLOGY.

- HELM, K. Zur Rhythmik der kurzen Reimpaare d. 16. Jahrh. Karlsruhe: Braun. 2 M.  
MÖLLER, H. Das Doberaner Anthyrid, nach der Hasel-dorferhandschrift hrg. Göttingen: Dieterich. 16 M.  
PIRELL, K. Inscriptions hiéroglyphiques, recueillies en Egypte. 3e Série. 1. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 25 M.  
ROTH, P. Die Conditionales in Gottfried's v. Strassburg "Tristan u. Isolde." Halle: Niemeyer. 1 M. 50.  
SCHACKE-SCHACKENBURG, H. Aegyptologische Studien. 2. Hft. Index zu den Pyramidentexten. 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 5 M.  
SCHÖN, G. Die Elogien d. Augustusforum u. der Liber de viris illustribus urbis Romae. Ellii: Rasch. 1 M.  
SINGER, S. Apollonius v. Tyros. Untersuchg. üb. das Fortleben d. antiken Romane in spätern Zeiten. Halle: Niemeyer. 6 M.  
STEINMEYER, E. u. E. SIEVERS. Die althochdeutschen Glossen. 3. Bd. Sachlich geordnete Glossare. Berlin: Weidmann. 24 M.  
WACHSNER, E. Ueb. die verschiedenen Redaktionen des Robert v. Borron zugeschriebenen Graal-Lancelot-Cyklus. Halle: Niemeyer. 1 M. 50.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "SPECULUM MEDITANTIS" OF GOWER.

I.

Oxford: June, 1895.

In the ACADEMY of April 13 I engaged myself to prove that a MS. in the Cambridge University Library (marked "Add. 3035") is identical with the French book by Gower which is commonly known as the *Speculum Meditantis* and has hitherto been supposed to be lost. I now proceed to carry out this engagement.

The MS. is on parchment, written in double column with forty-eight lines in a column, the writing apparently of the last quarter of the fourteenth century and closely resembling that of the best existing copy of the *Confessio Amantis*, the Bodleian MS. Fairfax 3. It has at present 152 leaves, including one which is pasted down to the binding at the beginning. After this first leaf, which contains the title and table of contents, four leaves have been cut out, being apparently the other half of the first sheet, and three others which formed the first three leaves of the first gathering of eight. The first leaf after this gap is marked by the original rubricator *a iiii*. Seven more leaves have been cut or torn out in other parts of the book, and at the end also some are lost, but probably not many. The leaves, including those cut out, are now numbered 1, 1\*, 2, 3, &c., up to 162. The poem is in French octosyllabic verse, arranged in stanzas of twelve lines each, which rhyme *a a b a a b, b b a b b a*; it probably consisted of over 30,000 lines, of which more than 28,000 are extant.

The evidence which identifies it with Gower's lost work may be summarised thus:

The title, the number of divisions, and the contents of the book, all correspond exactly with the account given by Gower of his own work.

The author is an Englishman and a layman, and the French in which he writes is the same in all essential points with that of Gower's acknowledged French poems. At the same time, in its style and manner of treatment, this book most strikingly resembles the other acknowledged works of Gower.

Finally, the book abounds with passages which occur also in the *Confessio Amantis* or in the *Vox Clamantis*, and of the few stories which it contains most are reproduced in the *Confessio Amantis*.

In many MSS. of the *Confessio Amantis* there is found a note in Latin on Gower's three principal works. This note, written probably by the author himself, after saying that John Gower, wishing to give an account of his stewardship in regard to the gifts which God had bestowed upon him, had composed three books "doctrine causa," proceeds thus:

"Primus liber, Gallico sermone editus, in decem diuiditur partes, et tractans de viciis et virtutibus, nec non et de variis huius seculi gradibus, viam qua peccator transgressus ad sui creatoris agnitionem redire debet, recto tramite docere conatur. Titulus libelli istius speculum hominis nuncupatus est."

In the MSS. which contain the latest recension of the *Confessio* the title of this work is given as *Speculum Meditantis*, by which name it has commonly been referred to since; but originally the title evidently was *Speculum Hominis* or its French equivalent.

The lost book, then, was in French; it was divided into ten parts; it treated of vices, of virtues, and of the various degrees of men in the world; and, finally, it showed how the sinner should return to God. Its title (in Latin) was *Speculum Hominis*.

The book before me corresponds to this description in every particular. It is in French; it is divided by the table of contents on fol. 1 into ten parts, "lequel se divide en X. parties, c'est assavoir," &c.; it treats of vices—that is, of the seven deadly sins and their progeny—(ff. 9-56), of virtues—that is, of the seven cardinal virtues and their progeny—(ff. 58-102), of the various degrees of men in the world and of their errors, Churchmen, temporal rulers, knights and men of arms, ministers of the law, traders and artificers (ff. 102-145), of man's sin as the cause of all these errors, and of the means whereby the sinner may repent and turn himself to God, "comment l'homme peccateur, lessant ses maux, se doit reformer a dieu"—chiefly through the mercy of the Virgin Mother, whose life is related and her praise exalted (ff. 145-162). Finally, the title of the book is *Mirour de l'homme*: "Cy apres comence le livre François qu'est apellé Mirour de l'homme."

The exact correspondence of all these points amounts of itself, I believe, in the absence of any contrary evidence, to a sufficient demonstration of my thesis; but as the question is an important one, and the additional evidence, besides supplying decisive corroboration, is of some interest in itself as illustrating the literary manner of the author, I shall proceed to give it as briefly as possible.

First, then, the author is an Englishman and a layman. The whole book is written from an English point of view: the French are censured for refusing to obey their lawful king, who claimed by right of his mother: when dealing with the men of the law it is Westminster that the writer has in his mind,

"C'est la coustume a Westmoustier" (f. 133).

When speaking of merchandise he mentions wool as incomparably the most important commodity:

"O leine, dame de noblesce,  
Tu es des marchantz la dueuse,  
Pour toy servir tout sont enclin."

"En Engleterre tu es née  
Mais que tu es mal gouverné  
L'en parle molt diversement" (f. 138 v.).

He tells how the victuallers adulterate the wines of Spain, Guyenne, France, and the Rhine, so that the liquor which was made really

"Pres de la rive de Tamise,"

is passed off as Rhenish.

But if the fraud used with wine is bad, that connected with beer is worse: pure beer is almost impossible to obtain:

"Enquere a la commune vois  
En la cervoise il est peiour:  
Ce di je point pour les françois,  
Ançois le di pour les englois,  
De ceaux qui boyvent au soieour  
De la cervoise chascun jour" (f. 142).

Finally, the author takes refuge occasionally in English words, such as "Archedeacnes," "Deans," &c., when he can find no French equivalent, and he repeatedly speaks of himself as knowing "romance" and writing in "romance."

He is also a layman, as we know that Gower was; for when he attacks the friars, he suggests that people may blame him, because he says these things being himself a layman:

"Pour ce que je ne suy pas clers" (f. 120 v.).

As to the French in it which he writes, I do not intend here to examine it closely, but it is evidently late Anglo-Norman of the same type as that of the *Balades*.

The argument from style can hardly be appreciated except by those who read the book; but, in fact, the resemblance is so great that constantly we seem to ourselves to be reading the *Confessio Amantis*, in spite of the difference of language. The metre is the same; and though the lines are in stanzas, yet since eight lines of each stanza rhyme in couplets, the general effect is much the same. The manner in which authorities are cited is the same in both, e.g.:

"Gregoire on sa sainte Omelie" (f. 146 v.).  
"Saint Augustin on sa leçon" (f. 115).  
"Ce dist Casodre on son decret" (f. 78).  
"Dedeinz la bible esample truis" (i.e. je trouve),  
"En les viciels gestes de romains  
Valeire dist" (f. 101 v.).  
"D'ingratitude escript je truis" (f. 40).  
compared with these in the *Confessio Amantis*:  
"Gregoire upon his Omelie" (ii. 191).  
"Casodre in his apripr tellet" (iii. 191).  
"And in the bible I find also" (iii. 240).  
"Of Rome among the gestes old,  
I finde how that Valery told" (ii. 341).  
"Of Jupiter this finde I write" (i. 169).

Examples may be taken from almost every page.

In both books we find the personified vices spoken of in a ceremonious manner, as "dame Avarice," "dame Inceste"—e.g. *Mirour*, ff. 45, 52 v., *Confessio* ii. 193.

The trick which the author of the *Mirour* has of beginning a number of successive lines with the same words, as,

"Les uns en caue fait perir,  
Les uns en flamme fait ardir,"

and so on for eleven lines, may be paralleled from the *Confessio*, e.g., ii. 240:

"Som on for sche is whit of skin,  
Som on for sche is noble of kin,"

and so on for thirteen lines.

The manner in which the author apostrophises the king and preaches to him about his duties closely resembles what we find in the *Vox Clamantis*. His successive stanzas beginning "O Rois" may be compared to the repeated address, "Rex tibi sume notam," "Rex, et in exemplis," &c., of the Latin poem.

The *Mirour* has not generally those marginal notes in Latin which we find in the *Confessio*; but there occurs one on f. 117, and this is precisely in the style with which we are familiar, "Nota quod super hiis," &c.

G. C. MACAULAY.

\* The quotations made in this paper from the *Confessio* are taken, not from Pauli's text, which is notoriously bad, but from the best MSS. The references are to volume and page of Pauli's edition.

#### WRITING IN HOMER.

Fen Ditton, Cambridge: July 22, 1895.

MR. BUTLER says I erroneously translate *σῆματα λυγρὰ*. If I am in error, I sin in very good company. Dr. Leaf, the best modern editor of the *Iliad*, takes the expression in the same way as I do. His notes on l. 168 and l. 176 are admirable. I quote the latter. "*σῆμα* is slightly different from *σῆματα* of l. 168, and signifies the *tessera hospitalis* as a whole, apart from the marks which determined its significance." If *σῆματα* of l. 168 are exactly the same thing as the *σῆμα* of l. 176, as Mr. Butler would have it, it is necessary for him to show how the plural can be used as the exact equivalent of the singular. He does not quote any classical examples, but says the plural is used as in our phrase, "letters of introduction." Now, when this expression means a single document only, it is used on the analogy of letters patent, which is simply the translation of *litterae patentes*. Every schoolboy knows that *littera* is a letter of the alphabet, *litterae* an epistle, as being made up of a number of letters of the alphabet. If *σῆματα* of l. 168 = *σῆμα* of l. 176, it is on the same principle. Thus, *σῆμα* of l. 176 is regarded as a whole, made up of many individual *σῆματα*. The principle is well-known in Greek: *νύξ* = "night," *νύκτες* = "the hours of the night." Compare the use of the plural of abstract nouns, such as *δικαιοσύνη*.

If I am right in following the commentators in the ordinary way of taking *σῆματα λυγρὰ*, I can give a good reason in regarding *σῆματα* as pictographs (as Dr. Leaf also does) rather than alphabetic symbols.

On the earliest known inscribed Greek coin we have the inscription *ἔσθους εἰμι σῆμα*, where *σῆμα* refers to a stag; on a very early Greek gem we get *ἑρπιδος εἰμι σῆμα*, where *σῆμα* refers to the device of a dolphin. *σῆμα* is the technical word used for the blazon on a warrior's shield, such as are described in Aeschylus (*Sept. c. Theb.*), where the devices are pictures, not mere letters. For Aeschylus used *γράμματα* in describing the motto (*ΠΡΗΞΩ ΠΟΛΙΝ*, l. 429). Thus, *σῆμα* seems at all periods of Greek history to mean a picture, in contrast to *γράμμα*, a mere alphabetic symbol composed of lines.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

London: July 22, 1895.

The importance of the words *σῆματα λυγρὰ* (*Il. vi. 168*) has been enhanced by the discovery of the Hittite inscriptions and by Mr. A. J. Evans's recent researches, but the words had attracted a good deal of attention before the time of Wolf. This famous scholar did not use the expression "baleful pictographs"—possibly he might have objected to "pictograph" on philological grounds—but the sense intended to be conveyed by this expression is quite in harmony with what is actually said in his *Prolegomena*. Mr. Evans and Prof. Ridgeway are, therefore, in distinguished company.

Mr. Butler is probably the first to render *θυμοφθόρα πολλά* "much damaging matter," and *σῆματα λυγρὰ* "treacherous letters of introduction," though the idea that Proetus gave Bellerophon a letter of introduction is not now put forth for the first time. Some analogy between the *tessera hospitalis* and these *σῆματα λυγρὰ* has been supposed, but without any sufficient reason. The notion of a "letter of introduction" is not in harmony with the fact that Bellerophon omitted to deliver up the tablet on his arrival, and produced it only after a request made on the dawn of the tenth day, nine days having been occupied with a sumptuous entertainment.

If it were doubtful that marks or characters of some kind are to be understood by *σῆματα* in vi. 168, the doubt might be removed by a comparison of vii. 189, where *σῆμα* is clearly a mark or character recognised by Ajax only.

It could scarcely have been his "pictograph," for this, it would seem, must have been known at once by the other warriors. Wolf well suggests that the heroes may have scratched on their respective lots *signa arbitraria*—that is, private marks. That the *σῆματα λυγρὰ* were not marks of this kind, but characters, is shown by the context; and it is implied also by the use of the adjective *λυγρὰ*, which, taken strictly, would seem to refer to the characters themselves being such as were fitted to cause pain or grief.

I have already alluded to the importance of the words under discussion with respect to the so-called Hittite inscriptions. The extended use of the Hittite characters in Asia Minor was shown a good while ago by Prof. Sayce. That the Hittite characters were originally pictorial or ideographic is certain. It is, indeed, possible that in the course of time they acquired generally a mere phonetic value. But of this change we have as yet obtained no reliable evidence whatever. They were *σῆματα*; and such of them as denoted weapons of war, and the employment of these weapons in the destruction of human life, might be fitly spoken of as *σῆματα λυγρὰ*. Wolf called special attention to the word *λεῖξαι* (vi. 170) as unfavourable to the idea of an alphabetically written letter. It is, however, entirely suitable to a communication in Hittite characters. Such characters, too, with regard to the combined effect of a larger or smaller group, might be appropriately described as a *σῆμα κακόν*.

The *πολλά* in *θυμοφθόρα πολλά* has been regarded as especially favourable to the idea of a communication written alphabetically, but this word puts no difficulty in the way of the interpretation I have suggested. Some of the Hittite inscriptions (for example, that on the Merash lion) are sufficiently crowded. Proetus may have scratched on his tablet a good many Hittite characters when he closed it and (if we follow a probable inference) sealed it, before handing it over to the care of Bellerophon.

Assent must, however, be given to the opinion that, even if in *Il. vi. 168* there is no reference to alphabetic or any phonetic writing, this by no means settles the great question as to the early transmission of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

THOMAS TYLER.

#### THE INSCRIPTIONS AT CAREW, FETHARD, AND BAGINBUN.

London: July 24, 1895.

I hasten to apologise to Lord Southesk for the injustice I have unwittingly done him in having, with quite inexcusable carelessness, overlooked his interesting letter in the *ACADEMY* of January 12. My remarks were not intended to be in the least unfriendly to your other correspondents, but were written chiefly to show how easy it is for the most practised palaeographer to go astray, unless he has had an opportunity of seeing the actual inscription itself before he attempts to interpret the meaning. I do not therefore wish to take any special credit to myself for having, as I believe, traced the connexion between the three inscriptions under discussion. Still less do I wish to crow over those who differ from the conclusions I have arrived at, because I feel sure that if any of them had been able to place the three inscriptions side by side, they could not fail to see: (1) that the legends are practically identical, whatever the meaning may be; and (2) that the abnormal and therefore puzzling forms of letters have been simply evolved by successive copyings by an ignorant person. My reason for thinking that the Carew inscription is the oldest, and the Baginbun inscription the most recent, is that in all cases where the forms of



the letters have been modified the deviations from the original are greater in the Baginbun inscription than in the one at Fethard.

What seems to me to have misled everyone is the idea that the Carew inscription begins with MAQ; and until this contention is given up, I fear any further progress is impossible.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

#### THE KELTIC ROOT "AB."

Bodleian Library, Oxford: July 20, 1895.

I expressly distinguished the *ei* in *weep* from that in *isw*. Of the former I said: "But that is a case of 'compensation-lengthening,' and Prof. Wright points out to me that this is not known to occur except before a liquid." I thought readers who knew what "compensation-lengthening" was, would see what I meant: namely, that *weep* represents an original *wey*-but that *isw* cannot represent an original *isw*-, because the loss of the *y* only lengthens the previous vowel when there is a liquid between them. I added, "Whether it be possible to equate *ab* with *isw* . . . I must leave to professed phoneticians." And after that Mr. Mayhew says: "Mr. Nicholson sees no difficulty"! It is the old story—he is so eager to pull to pieces each letter I write that he cannot stop to read it.

I suggested that *Lundinium* = *Luno-dinium* = "sheep-down," from stems represented in Irish by *lín* and *dinn*. He rightly says that the former word = not "sheep," but "wether": but the correction hardly seems to me to affect the probability of the derivation. When he asks "Mr. Nicholson . . . whether he supposes that Irish, specific Irish, was ever spoken near London?" I am simply lost in wonder. Because such a stem is only found in Irish, cannot it have been *Urkeltic*? Then why does Mr. Stokes load his *Urkeltischer Sprachschatz* with *luno*-s, and endless other words which we can only trace in Irish?

Mr. Mayhew says:

"The old British word for a hill-fortress was *dinum*. There is not an atom of evidence for connecting the *dinum* of *Lundinium* with this Old Celtic *dinum* . . . We should have expected the form *Lundinium*, not *Lundinium* . . . if this famous resort of merchants had received its name from being one of the fortified encampments of a British tribe."

Of course we should. I said not a single word about hill-fortresses, or *dinum*, or fortified encampments. Irish *dinn*, "hill," otherwise *dind*, comes from a stem (perhaps itself an expanded one) which Mr. Stokes gives as *dindu*-, while Bezzenger suggests that it was *dinnu*-. It has nothing in the world to do with *dinum*, Irish *dán*, which Stokes-Bezzenger derive from *deva*, *\*dū*, "to be strong."

I will cheerfully "explain in detail" my derivation *Glann-at-eua* = "town of the bank-dwellers." *Glann* = bank, *at* is a suffix common in Celtic personal and tribal names (see Holder), and *eua*, written *eva* by Holder (see under *ev*), is an ending of the names of various Celtic towns, e.g. Calleva "nach Rhys," "a town in the wood" (Holder, 701).

E. W. B. NICHOLSON.

#### "ARCHIL" OR "ORCHEL."

Cambridge: July 17, 1895.

The derivation of *archil* or *orchel* (in Florio *orchall*) is unknown.

I find in the Supplement to Godefroy some entries, s.v. *archal*, which seem to suggest that there may be a remote reference to the Latin *orichalcum*. For example, Godefroy explains *archal* as a mixture of copper and zinc, and quotes such entries as "Auricalcum, *ereal*"; and "orcheal, auricalcum." Other spellings

are *areal*, *erchal*, *arechal*, *aurichal*, with the extraordinary variant *rechal*, which bears some resemblance to the late Latin *rocella*, quoted by Dr. Murray, s.v. *archil*. According to Dr. Murray, *aurichalcite* is sometimes of a sky-blue colour, which approaches the colour of the litmus produced from *archil*.

I need hardly say that my suggestion is a mere guess, but it may be worth while to test its value in the case of so difficult a word.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

#### THE PRONUNCIATION OF "PRINCESS."

St. Bede's College, Manchester: July 20, 1895.

Mr. B. Dawson's letter to you on this subject in the ACADEMY of to-day interests me, owing to the fact that here in Manchester we have two thoroughfares, known respectively as "Princess-street" (City) and "Princess-road" (Moss Side), in the names of both of which the "Princess" is quite invariably pronounced with the stress on the first syllable ("Princess"), so that they sound exactly the same as "Prince's-street" and "Prince's-road." Many people, I find, think that such is their real name, until attention is called to the spelling in the directories or on the name-boards. I used to think that this was a local peculiarity of pronunciation, but on reading Mr. Dawson's letter I should rather believe that it is a survival of an older pronunciation. I understand that the thoroughfares in question were named in honour of the present Princess of Wales at the time of her marriage (1863). Possibly the word was so accented here at that date.

L. C. CASARTELLI.

#### SCIENCE.

*M. Tulli Ciceronis pro T. Annio Milone ad indices oratio*. Edited, with Introduction and Commentary, by Albert C. Clark, Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford. (Clarendon Press.)

*Selected Speeches of Cicero*. Translated by H. E. D. Blakiston, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford. (Methuen.)

It sometimes happens that a particular work of classical antiquity is brought suddenly into extraordinary prominence by appearing almost simultaneously in a great number of editions. This has happened lately to the *Pro Milone* of Cicero. Mr. Poynton led the way by his useful and scholarly edition of 1892; Mr. F. Colson followed in 1893; Mr. J. S. Reid in 1894; and now Mr. Clark consummates this quadrilateral by the important work just issued by the Clarendon Press, which two years ago also printed Mr. Poynton's. The literature of the *Miloniana*, especially the editions, commentaries, and dissertations produced in Germany, is very extensive indeed, as may be seen by a glance at pp. lxi., lxii., of Mr. Clark's volume; most of the numerous works there mentioned have been used by him, and it is not likely that any other English edition will be found to represent foreign contributions as fully as this. Besides the introduction, which contains five chapters, on the "Authorities for the Events of 52 B.C.," "Historical Introduction," "Sources of the Text," "Style and Composition of the Speech," "Orthography," there is an index of the MSS., then the Text of the *Miloniana* and the accompanying Commentary, then Asconius'

commentary on the speech (so much of it as remains), then the Scholia Bobiensia, four appendices, and three indices.

It must be obvious from this that we have before us by far the completest edition of the *Miloniana* yet published in England. I do not mean that it will be found the most expeditious means of getting up the oration for an examination; for that purpose any of the other editions will serve equally well, all of them, in fact, making that, more or less, their aim. Mr. Clark's object is not so much exegesis as criticism. He aims to show that the MSS., on which the text really depends, have not hitherto been estimated rightly; that a large number of the *codd. deteriores* are practically useless, and that the critical problem of reconstituting the text of the oration centres round four only. These are P, the palimpsest fragments at Turin; T, the Tegernseensis; E, the Erfurtensis; H, the Harleianus 2682. Of a lost MS., the *Werdenensis*—so-called from Werden, near Düsseldorf, a village whose pastor, one Bruin, once possessed it, having brought it thither from Saxony—we have some readings recorded in F. Fabricius' edition of the *pro Milone* and *de Provinciis Consularibus*, published in 1569. This *Werden Codex* was much prized by no less a scholar than Lambinus, who frequently quotes it as *Saxonius perantiquus*, and it was included by Gulielmus with T and E in his *praecleara triaga codicum*.

Of the four primary MSS. mentioned above—P T E H—Mr. Clark is inclined to rank H highest. To this codex, it will be remembered, he has given many months of long and anxious study, some of the results of which are to be found in "Anecdota Oxoniensis" classical series, p. vii., published by Mr. Clark in 1892 and reviewed by the present writer in the *Classical Review* for October of that year.

In this Anecdota, and in an article in the *Journal of Philology*, vol. xviii., he has shown that, of the two MSS. which alone can compete for the supremacy, H and E (since T is excluded by modern criticism, dating from Nohl's paper in *Hermes* xxi. 195, from any real rivalry with these, and P merely contains a few fragments), H is not only the earlier, but the better and more reliable guide. This is not Clark's opinion alone. Gulielmus, who used H W E in the sixteenth century, Garatoni and Madvig subsequently, like Clark, preferred H to E. Baiter, on the other hand, with C. F. W. Müller and Nohl, vie with each other in exalting the merits of E. This may, indeed, be considered the central point of interest, critically speaking, in the *Miloniana*. Any English student of Cicero who wishes to place himself on a level with Ciceronian criticism as it now is cannot do better, I think, than study this point—so fully discussed by Clark in his *Anecdota* and *pro Milone*—of the comparative value of the two codices, H and E. They occupy a position like that of G and O (the Germanensis and Oxoniensis) in the criticism of Catullus. And as it is in the *pro Milone* and the *de imperio Cn. Pompeii* that they are of more special importance than in any other orations, it is in these speeches that the question at issue is best tested. The

two speeches stand, it is true, on a very different footing as oratorical efforts: the *Miloniana* is one of Cicero's most elaborately constructed orations, as Clark's careful and learned analysis (pp. xlix. to lvii.) will abundantly testify; it is repeatedly quoted by Quintilian and the grammarians; the *de imper.* is but a second-rate affair; yet this MS. question should bring it into new prominence; and I may remind my readers that a full collation of it, as well as of the other orations in H, is included in Mr. Clark's Anecdota. There is another reason why students of Cicero's orations should fix their attention on these two codices, H and E: of both a complete collation exists, for Wunder's facsimile of E is an easily procurable work. The conclusions which Clark arrives at in reference to T E H are thus summed up: (1) T is the *fons deteriorum*, the parent of the inferior or interpolated MSS.; (2) E is a "mixed" MS., agreeing in base with T, but corrected from H; (3) in all probability T and H do not come from the same source. It must not be supposed that all the contents of H are equally valuable. In some cases the scribe had a more ancient MS. before him, in others a more modern. The speeches before Caesar (*pro Marcello*, *Ligario*, *rege Deiotaro*), the *pro Milone* the *de imp. Cn. Pompei*, the Excerpts from the Verrines, follow an ancient codex; on the other hand, the Catiline orations follow a later original, of little value or importance. It is not entirely free from interpolations, e.g., §79, after *quin sic attendite, indices*, H adds *nempe de interitu P. Clodi*, which T E further develop into *nempe hanc est questio de interitu P. Clodi*. But H does not, like T, hide corruptions to obtain a construction.

As to P, which from its antiquity has been accepted unreservedly against the later MSS., Clark sides with Orelli in considering its readings to be in many cases wrong: e.g., in §75, where H has *ausum esse Furfario*, a near approach to the right reading, *ausum esse T. Furfario*, P has *ausus esse Furf.*, T *ausum esse Furf.*, E *ausus esse Furf.* Here P seems to be the *fons corruptionis* in T E. It is shown that palimpsests often incline to the vulgar, more interpolated family. Thus, the Vatican palimpsest of the Verrines is inferior to the Regius Paris 7774 A, though this latter does not claim higher antiquity than the tenth century.

I have said enough to show what I consider to be the primary importance of Mr. Clark's edition. But it must not be supposed that this is the only point in which it claims to be original. The discussions on Cicero's use of particular words or combinations are of high value for the more advanced class of students. I will mention those on *disceptare* (p. 20), *prodere flammam* (p. 29), *coepit est* (p. 31), *properato est opus* (p. 44), *nemo homo* (p. 59). In these he has availed himself particularly of Dr. Landgraf's edition of the *pro Sexto Roscio*, as well as of Krebs-Allgayer's *Antibarbarus*, and the new edition of Reisig's *Vorlesungen*.

Equally valuable, and to some readers more interesting, are the historical notes and disquisitions. As is notorious, the death of Clodius and the crowded events which followed it are reported by our authorities with much variety of detail, and

it is no light task to make out what was the probable truth. Though I am not able to judge how far our new editor treads firmly in this dark and lubricous path—where a Mommsen might slip, and a Watson make a misstatement—there are many, especially at Oxford, to whom this will prove the most attractive feature of the book. For my part I have found nothing more interesting in Mr. Clark's volume than the palaeographical remarks scattered through its pages. I have noted many of them, and commend them to the increasing band of palaeographers whom both universities are doing their best to train. The confusion of *tractata*—*tracta* (p. 21), *praedicatam*—*praedictam* (p. 46), *lumina*—*limina* (p. 56) *inueniri*—*inuenire*, *seruari*—*seruare* (pp. 50, 83), all illustrated by numerous other examples, are typical and of constant occurrence in MSS. of every period: less common is *ante staretur*—*ante testaretur*, p. 60, where Mr. Clark's note is thoroughly convincing. On the other hand, the most celebrated variant in the oration, the well-known *harenam* of H against *arma* of the other MSS. in §. 74, is not easy to account for, and must make any palaeographer pause, though, with the "kindly critic" of *Hermathena*, xviii., I agree in thinking that it will in the long run oust *arma*. It is at any rate impossible that *arma* should have been used for "tools."

It has been my endeavour to explain the scope and purpose of this edition. That aim is to stimulate curiosity on a great many points of the *pro Milone*, where tradition has long slept contentedly in unexamined acquiescence in some verdict of the past. The importance of H, which, since Mr. Purser's introduction of it in Tyrrell's edition of Cicero's Letters, is the central point on which critics will fix their attention, is for the first time put forward in a marked manner, which it will not be possible to ignore. The battle at present is mainly between Clark, Reid, and Nohl; but the speech is a famous one, and the last word will not be said about it for a long time. Often I have felt doubts as to Mr. Clark's decision on particular readings; it is but natural that he should sometimes press the value of his own codex overmuch, and reject for it readings more probable; but I believe that his general estimate of its paramount importance will be felt to be not exaggerated, though in particulars he may fail to carry conviction. Such a book makes a model text-book for lecturers who care to dwell on criticism; but these at present are few, for the study of MSS. is still, in England, only beginning.

Mr. Blakiston's translation of the *Catiline Orations*, 2nd Philippic, *Murena*, *Milo*, does not aspire to rank with the edition of the *pro Milone* above noticed; but it possesses high merits and deserves to be mentioned with it. The English is good, the style, if occasionally a little diffuse, is idiomatic and far removed from an inept and bald literalness. It might have come from an English orator possessed of a large vocabulary. Yet some modernisms, such as "gentlemen of the jury," or the (to me) odious use so common still among English lawyers of the word

"gallant," might well have been spared, and jar upon ears not trained to associate a Roman with an English law-court. In the *pro Milone*, where I read it side by side with Clark, Reid, and Poynton, I found it very serviceable: the connexion of thought is well brought out, and the sentences broken up with due moderation. And so far as I could judge from this one oration, it is careful and accurate.

ROBINSON ELLIS.

#### THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

THE sixth International Geographical Congress, which holds its meetings in the Imperial Institute, will be formally inaugurated on Friday evening with an address of welcome by the honorary president, the Duke of York. On Saturday morning, Mr. Clements R. Markham will deliver his presidential address; and the practical work of the Congress will at once commence.

In addition to the sections, general meetings will be held for the discussion of important questions on each day of next week. On Monday, the subject for discussion is "Polar Exploration"; and among those who have promised to contribute papers are: Admiral A. H. Markham, General A. W. Greeley, Prof. G. Newmayer, and M. E. Payer, while Herr S. A. Andrée will submit his plan for reaching the North Pole by balloon. On Tuesday, several reports and resolutions will come up for consideration: such as Prof. Penck's proposed map of the world on the scale of 1:1,000,000; the Berne scheme for an international bibliography of geography; and a record of geographical discovery during the nineteenth century. On Wednesday, Sir John Kirk, Captain Lugard, Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, Mr. Lionel Dödle, and others will take part in a discussion of the question: "To what extent is Tropical Africa suited for Development by White Races, or under their Superintendence?" On Thursday, Prof. C. M. Kan will deal with exploration in the western half of New Guinea, Mr. David Lindsay with Australia, and M. Paul Vuillot with the Niger lakes. On Friday, when the subject is the history of cartography, Baron Nordenskiöld will read a paper on "Ancient Charts and Sailing Directions," Prof. Hermann Wagner on "The Origin of the Mediaeval Italian Nautical Charts," and Mr. H. Yule Oldham on "The Importance of Mediaeval MS. Maps in the Study of the History of Geographical Discovery."

The sectional meetings, which are also to be held daily, have the following subjects allotted to them. On Saturday, geography in schools and universities, and educational journeys under scientific guidance; and photography applied to surveying, to the determination of terrestrial longitudes, and to oceanography. On Monday, physical geography, including the decimal measurement of time and angles, and a resolution as to standard time; geodesy, when Colonel T. H. Holdich will advocate a geodetic connexion between the surveys of India and Russia, and Miss A. M. Gregory will give a demonstration of her geodescope, or combined terrestrial and celestial globes for elementary teaching. On Tuesday, oceanography, in which the Prince of Monaco and Mr. J. Y. Buchanan will read papers; geographical orthography and definitions, when papers will be read on the transliteration and pronunciation of place-names, on the precise limits of continents, and on the definition of "Australasia." On Wednesday, hydrographic surveys of seas and lakes; on Thursday, cartography, when Prof. E. Reclus will advocate the construction of a



terrestrial globe to the scale of 1 : 100,000; and the geographical element in evolution. On Friday, M. E. A. Martel will explain his method of exploring natural caverns.

A geographical exhibition has been arranged in the Imperial Institute, and a catalogue prepared. Maps, books, photographs, &c., in the first and second floors of the East Corridor; and instruments and historical series of maps, in a building specially erected in the West Quadrangle.

Finally, we may mention some of the entertainments that have been provided for the members and foreign delegates. On Friday night a reception in the gardens of the Imperial Institute; Saturday, a dinner of the Geographical and Cosmos Clubs at Greenwich; Sunday, an informal rendezvous in the Zoological Gardens; Monday, a reception by Mr. G. N. Curzon; Tuesday, a reception by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; Wednesday, a special evening fête at the Botanical Gardens; Thursday, a garden party at Kew; Friday, a garden party by Lord Northbrook, and a reception at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

#### THE TIBETAN PRESS AT DARJILING.

WE quote the following from an official letter recently addressed by Sir Alfred Croft, director of public instruction, to the Bengal government:—

"As has previously been explained, the chief difficulty and source of delay that Babu Sarat Chandra Das has met with in the execution of his work have arisen from the inexperience of the compositors, and the necessity of giving them as much practice as possible in the setting up of type, not only Tibetan, but English and Devanagari as well, as all three characters are used in every page of the Dictionary. I may mention that the staff now permanently employed in the Tibetan section of the press includes five Tibetan (Bhutia) compositors, one Tibetan pressman, and two unpaid apprentices—one Tibetan and one Nepali. Two Bengali compositors have also been temporarily attached to this section, partly as instructors, and partly to do the more difficult work. With this exception, the staff is composed of natives of these hills and neighbourhood, all of whom had to be trained to their work, under Sarat Babu's supervision, before they could be employed in setting up the Dictionary and making press-corrections. The method which Babu Sarat Chandra Das has, with my concurrence, adopted for carrying out this object, has been to employ them for some considerable time in setting up separate matter in Tibetan, Devanagari, and English respectively. For this purpose he has selected works having a permanent value in the three corresponding languages, and these have now been, or are being, set up in the press.

"I proceed to give some account of each of these works:—

"(1) *Kar-pai Phan Yon*.—This is a small hand-book of thirteen pages, containing religious precepts. Fifty copies have been printed off, and the type distributed. It is used as a reader in the Bhutia School.

"(2) *Sherab Dongbu*.—A book of twenty pages, containing moral precepts. It is a metrical version in Tibetan of *Pravina Danda*, the lost Sanskrit work of Nagarjuna, the founder of the Mahāyāna school of Buddhism. This book, like the former, is for use in the Bhutia School, and is also for sale. As there is likely to be a large demand for it among the Bhutias and Tibetans of Darjeeling, it is recommended that 500 copies be printed, to be sold at two annas a copy.

"(3) *Yig Kur Nam Shag*, or *Forms of Tibetan Correspondence*.—This is a collection of letters taken from the correspondence captured in the late Sikkim Campaign. It has been printed, under the orders of Government, as a 'complete letter-writer' for the use of officers whose duties involve correspondence with Tibet. It has also supplied an abundance of new words, usages, and

phrases for the Tibetan Dictionary. The work consists of eighty-eight pages. After printing 250 copies, the type has been distributed.

"(4) *Bhakti Satakam*.—A Buddhist Sanskrit poem written in Ceylon, by a Bengali Buddhist of the thirteenth century A.D., during the reign of Parākrama Bāhu. The work, which was obtained from Ceylon, is not extant in India, and its publication will be a boon to scholars. I solicit permission, on behalf of the Buddhist Text Society, of which I am the president and Babu Sarat Chandra Das the working member, to publish this work and the following (No. 5) in the Society's Journal. It will contain fifty pages, of which twenty-six are in type; and it is proposed to print 500 copies at the cost of the Society. The work was set up as an exercise for the compositors in Devanagari.

"(5) *Mdo Bskal Bzang (Dokalsang)*, or the 'Sutra of the Glorious Age,' translated into English in a summary form by Babu Sarat Chandra Das. This work is regarded as the most sacred of the 108 volumes that compose the *Kahgyur* collection, as it contains a forecast of the Buddhism of the future and its power to lead mankind to the state of *bodhi* or enlightenment, and also includes a list of names of the 1,005 Buddhas of the present *kalpa*, or cycle of existence. The copy from which the translation is made is in the possession of Sir Charles Elliott, and is a block-print impression of the xylograph executed in 1726 A.D., under the orders of King Miwang. Since that date no other edition of the work has been produced in Tibet. There is a MS. copy in the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, but it is said to be very inaccurate. A note on the character and contents of the *Dokalsang* will be found in the *Proceedings* of the Asiatic Society for February, 1895. It contains forty-five pages; and, as above stated, permission is solicited to publish it in the *Journal* of the Buddhist Text Society. It was set up as an exercise for the compositors in English, and is ready for printing.

"(6) *Kabab Dun*.—This is a Tibetan work of great value. It gives the history of Buddhism in India from the tenth century to the reign of Akbar, in whose time it was written. It explains the corruption of Buddhist doctrine by the admixture of Tantrik elements, and the gradual decline and extinction of Buddhism, showing how it lingered longest in Orissa, Tippera, Chittagong, the Konkan, Guzerat, Kashmir, &c. It is anticipated that the book will command a considerable sale in Tibet and among Tibetan scholars in Europe, and it is proposed to print 250 copies. It will contain ninety-six pages, of which seventy-six are in type.

"(7) *Sumba Chhoi Jing*.—This is a comprehensive history and geography (in Tibetan) of the regions of higher Asia, including Tibet, Khotan, Zungaria, Mongolia, and Western China. It is described as a work of the highest value, for which there will probably be a large demand, both among Tibetan scholars in Europe and by natives of Tibet and China. It will contain 400 pages, of which 104 are in type. It is proposed to print 500 copies for sale.

"(8) *Situ Sumlay*.—The great Tibetan grammar, of equal authority with that of Panini for Sanskrit. It is a work absolutely necessary for Tibetan scholars, and is likely to have a large sale, both in Europe and in Tibet. It consists of the *sūtras* which form the text, a commentary by Situ Rinpoche, and occasional notes, to which is to be added an appendix, in further elucidation of the text and commentary, by Lama Sherab Gya-tsho, the old Mongolian Lama now residing at Ghum, near Darjeeling, whose unremitting labour in searching out, from the classical Tibetan texts, passages in illustration of the use of philosophical and other terms, has been of the utmost value to Babu Sarat Chandra Das in the compilation of his Dictionary. The work will consist of 200 pages, of which 110 are in type. It is proposed to print 300 copies.

"(9) *The Tibetan-Sanskrit-English Dictionary*.—This is the special work on which Babu Sarat Chandra Das is engaged, and to the completion of which those mentioned above are contributory. The work is now progressing with satisfactory speed; 135 galleys, equal to 100 double-columned pages, are in type. Babu Sarat Chandra Das hopes to have 300 pages completed by the end of

this year, and 600 pages in each of the two following years.

"(10) *Sanskrit Appendix to the Tibetan Dictionary*.—This contains, in the order of the Devanagari alphabet, the principal Sanskrit terms, philosophical or scientific, occurring in the Dictionary, with illustrative passages, chiefly from Buddhist Sanskrit works, in elucidation of their meaning in Sanskrit. The addition of this appendix formed part of the original scheme of the Dictionary. For this part of the work, of which about fifty pages are in type, the collaboration of Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Calcutta, and one of the leading authorities on Buddhist Sanskrit texts, has been secured. Babu Sarat Chandra Das hopes to be able to complete 100 pages of this appendix during the year, in addition to the 300 pages of No. 9.

"I trust that the foregoing record of work, which has been done within the last twelve months, will be found satisfactory, regard being paid to the imperfect and entirely untrained material with which it had to be accomplished. When inspecting the Press, I have been struck with the cheerful, industrious, and orderly style in which the Tibetan compositors do their work; and the Superintendent of the Tour Office Press, Mr. H. Parker, has expressed to me his entire satisfaction with their work generally. Two compositors from the plains—a Hindu and a Muhammadan—have been brought to Darjeeling to instruct them in their duties; and, though for the present they are absolutely necessary to the execution of the work, it is hoped that their services may eventually be dispensed with as the Tibetan compositors become more and more expert. All the works mentioned above, with the exception of those numbered 3, 8, 9, and 10, have been set up, corrected, and (in one case) distributed by the paid and unpaid apprentices, almost without assistance. Nos. 3 and 8 were set up by Tenzing Wangden and Lama Shab Düng, who, while employed under Babu Sarat Chandra Das as clerks, learnt printing early in 1894 at the Secretariat Press in Calcutta, and are now fully employed as compositors. Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of Government Printing, has recently expressed in very high terms his appreciation of the services of Tenzing Wangden, which he describes as 'invaluable'—not merely in the ordinary work of a printer, but still more by the assistance he has given in preparing the founts of Tibetan type. Upon the two Dictionaries, Nos. 9 and 10, the two Bengali compositors are now employed; their services being given, by arrangement with the Superintendent of the Press, in return for those of two Tibetan compositors and a pressman, who are engaged on the ordinary work of the Tour Office Press, in order to give them experience in the general duties of a printer. Of the six apprentices, including the pressman, four (all of whom learnt printing for four months, November to February last, in Calcutta) receive salaries, and two are unpaid. I may mention that all these young men, with one exception, received their education in the Bhutia School at Darjeeling.

"Babu Sarat Chandra Das also proposes to print, and publish for the Buddhist Text Society, a work named *Chandra Vyakaran*, which is the basis of Buddhist Sanskrit Grammar, as Panini's great work is of Brahmanical Sanskrit. At a later date, when the Dictionary is off his hands, he hopes to write and publish English translations of the three important works, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, mentioned above. He also proposes, with the help of Lama Sherab Gya-tsho, to edit a few more Tibetan classics of value. The Lama has hardly an equal in Tibetan scholarship on this side of the Himalayas; and as he is approaching eighty years of age, though still a man of remarkable energy, it is desirable to utilise his great erudition while it is still at our disposal. Works such as the *Avadana Kalpalata* and the *Pagmas Thishing*, which Sarat Babu has edited with his assistance for the Asiatic Society of Bengal, have already attracted the attention of the learned in Tibet. Last January, as I have been informed, messengers of the Lhasa Shafis were sent to Calcutta to buy copies of each of those works; and the Tibetan Envoy stated to Mr. A. W. Paul that, of all the presents that he had received from the British Government, none

would be more highly valued by himself and his superiors than the copies of the *Avadana Kalpalata* which they had obtained. The Tibetans, he added, were a religious people, and valued their sacred writings more than gold and silver. I mention this statement (though possibly expressed in exaggerated terms) in reference to the anticipation expressed above, that some of the Tibetan publications now in hand will find a ready sale in Tibet."

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

A REPRESENTATIVE meeting of friends and admirers of the late Mr. Huxley was held on Thursday of last week, in the rooms of the Royal Society, under the chairmanship of Lord Kelvin, to consider what steps should be taken to initiate a national memorial. It was determined to call a general public meeting after the autumn recess, and, in the meantime, to form a general committee. Sir John Lubbock (15, Lombard-street) has consented to act as treasurer, and Prof. G. B. Howes (Royal College of Science, South Kensington) as secretary to the provisional committee.

In accordance with the results of an appeal circulated among the fellows of the Royal Society, it has been decided to change the form of the *Proceedings* to royal octavo, and to retain the present quarto form of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

SIR WILLIAM H. FLOWER has been elected a corresponding member of the Académie des Sciences.

THE British Medical Association will hold its sixty-third annual meeting this year in London, from Tuesday, July 30, to Saturday, August 3. The ladies' reception committee, over which Lady Priestley presides, has organised a series of excursions for the benefit mainly of the ladies who will accompany their husbands to London on this occasion.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE Clarendon Press has just issued, in "The Sacred Books of the East," a second edition of what was originally Vol. IV. of the original series—*The Vendidad*, translated by James Darmesteter. This was the work upon which that lamented scholar was engaged at the very time of his death: indeed, the last proof-sheets have had to be seen through the press by the Pahlavi scholar, Dr. E. W. West. But, fortunately, there can be no doubt that we have here Darmesteter's final views as to the age and growth of the Zend-Avesta. It was in his French translation, which won for him the most valuable prize in the gift of the Académie des Inscriptions, that he first propounded his revolutionary theory that no part of the Avesta, as we know it, can date from before Alexander; and that it owes its present shape to a recension in Sassanian times. That theory may now be read, with all Darmesteter's remarkable lucidity of exposition, in the Introduction to this volume, which also incorporates his ingenious interpretation of the Letter of Tansar, originally printed in the *Journal Asiatique*. After this destructive Introduction, it is curious to turn to the advertisement of the first edition, where we are told that

"the Zend-Avesta contains the relics of what was the religion of Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes, and, but for the battle of Marathon, might have become the religion of Europe."

It is well known that Prof. Max Müller, the editor of the series, has expressed his inability to accept the new theory; and Dr. West, in a prefatory note to the present volume, concludes as follows:

"Though differing from my lamented friend in some of his more speculative opinions, I am convinced that it would be difficult to find a sounder

scholar, a more brilliant writer, and a more estimable man, all united in the same individual."

THE latest additions to the student's critical edition of the Hebrew Bible, arranged according to some at least of the best recent authorities, are *The Book of Joshua*, by Prof. W. H. Bennett, formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and *The Book of Jeremiah*, by Prof. C. H. Cornill, of Königsberg, the author of a well-known German handbook to Old Testament criticism, and of a recent excellent work on Hebrew prophecy for devout but critical lay-readers. The former work testifies to the acuteness and independence of the edition; the latter raises a regret in one's mind that Prof. Cornill had not as much space at his command as he had for Ezekiel in his admirable and very justifiably bold critical edition. Perhaps we shall yet hear of Prof. Cornill as an editor of Jeremiah. The plan of publishing these Hebrew editions separately seems an excellent one in some respects. Students should, however, in their own interest, subscribe with Mr. David Nutt for the entire work.

#### REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

CHEMICAL.—(Thursday, June 20.)

PROF. A. G. VERNON HARCOURT, president, in the chair.—The following papers, among others, were read: (1) "Helium, a Constituent of Certain Minerals, II," by Prof. W. Ramsay, Dr. J. Norman Collie, and Mr. Morris Travers. The first part of this communication contains an account of the sources of helium. About thirty minerals have been investigated, mainly those containing uranium; and of these, fifteen contained helium in greater or less amount. Many, in addition, evolved hydrogen, a hydrocarbon, and carbon dioxide. The second part treats of the densities of samples from different sources. After purification, the value 2.2 was obtained for three samples: one from cleveite, one from brüggerite heated alone, and one from brüggerite fused with hydrogen potassium sulphate. It was proved during these experiments that hydrogen is not evolved in combination with helium by the action of acid on mineral containing helium. The density of all these samples, united and carefully purified, was 2.218; a second purification made the density 2.228, practically an identical number. The wave-length of sound in the gas corresponds accurately to the ratio 1:1½, implying monatomicity, if that be granted to mercury on the same and on different grounds. The atomic weight would therefore be 4.4. The solubility in water is 0.007 at eighteen degrees. Helium is therefore the least soluble of gases. It is insoluble in alcohol and in benzene. The paper concludes with a discussion of the relations of helium towards other elements.—(2) "The Occurrence of Argon in the Gases enclosed in Rock Salt," by Dr. P. Phillips Bedson, and Mr. Saville Shaw. The brine obtained from the wells sunk in the rock salt deposit on the north bank of the Tees, in the neighbourhood of Middlesbrough, when pumped to the surface is found to be strongly effervescent. The gas, the liberation of which gives rise to this phenomenon, had been analysed by one of us some years ago (*J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, 1888, 660-667), and found to consist of

	By volume.
Methane ... ..	2.05
Nitrogen ... ..	97.95
	100.00

It was thought that a re-examination of this gas, with a view of testing its freedom or otherwise from argon, would be of interest. Through the kindness of Mr. Alfred Allhuesen, a fresh sample was accordingly procured in May of the present year, when it was found to have slightly altered in composition and to contain

	By volume.
Oxygen ... ..	1.3
Nitrogen ... ..	98.7
	100.0

only a minute quantity of methane being present, and the small amount of oxygen probably due to air leakage. Prof. Ramsay kindly furnished details of the simplest method for ascertaining the presence of argon in the gas—"sparking" over caustic soda in presence of oxygen, and submitting the residue after contraction ceased to spectroscopic examination. A small induction coil, giving a three-quarter inch spark in air and actuated by the current from a battery of storage cells, was employed. About 40 c.c. of the gas was submitted to examination in each experiment. The sparking was continued in presence of an excess of oxygen until no further contraction was noticeable. After this it was found necessary to continue the sparking for an hour or two, until examined spectroscopically the nitrogen lines, which grew fainter and fainter, finally disappeared. After absorbing the excess of oxygen present with alkaline pyro-gallate, the small residue was added to an already measured volume of pure oxygen, and the whole accurately measured, using the apparatus of Prof. Dittmar in conjunction with a form of Lunge volumeter. Two estimations gave results as follows:

(I.) 1.205	Mean = 1.24 per cent. of argon.
(II.) 1.269	

The amount of argon present in the nitrogen from the rock salt is thus practically identical with the amount present in the nitrogen of ordinary air as determined by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay. This is, to the authors' knowledge, the first recorded analysis of a sample of naturally occurring nitrogen, which has been stored up for some thousands of years under conditions which practically preclude the possibility of change. The nitrogen was probably in the first instance derived from the atmosphere: and it is of considerable interest to note that atmospheric nitrogen at the present day is still associated with the same percentage of argon as when in remote ages it was first occluded in cavities in the rock salt. As Prof. Ramsay has shown that argon is soluble to a considerable extent in water, it is proposed to examine the gas given off on boiling the brine after effervescence has subsided. In this way a gas would probably be obtained much richer in argon; and as there would be little difficulty in procuring it in quantity, it might prove a useful source of the new gas. It is also proposed to submit the nitrogen found enclosed in coal to a similar examination.

#### FINE ART.

*Lorenzo Lotto: an Essay in Constructive Criticism.* By Bernhard Berenson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

MR. BERENSON'S object in this book would appear to be twofold. He wishes to prove that the real master of Lorenzo Lotto was not Giovanni Bellini, as has hitherto been supposed, but another Venetian artist of considerable power and influence, whose name and fame have sunk into comparative oblivion. This artist is Alvise (or Luigi) Vivarini, a younger member of the family who founded a school of painting at Murano in the fifteenth century, and were the most formidable rivals of the Bellini when the family returned to Venice a little after the middle of that century. In order to prove Alvise's right to be regarded as the master of Lotto, it was necessary to enter fully into the work of Alvise, and to give as complete an account of his career as possible. Mr. Berenson had, in a word, to "reconstruct" Alvise, as well as Lotto; and the care and time which he has devoted to this task entitle him to the thanks of all serious art students.

I should be sorry to say that the question whether Alvise Vivarini or Giovanni Bellini



was the "real master" of Lotto was not worth all the pains spent by Mr. Berenson in its examination, for such questions often involve others of much more importance; but I think he is inclined to overrate its value in enabling us to appreciate the artist's genius. In the case of some artists, of whom Raphael is a first-rate example, every step in his career is so marked by the influence of the painters with whom he came into contact that an unusual interest attaches to this branch of historical investigation; but, in spite of this, it is of comparatively small importance whether Timoteo Viti or Perugino was his first master. In the case of Correggio, our long ignorance as to the source of his training did not prevent the fullest admiration and appreciation of his work; and the fact that, as we now know, he must have been trained in the school of Ferrara, has not increased or diminished either one or the other, though it has helped to assign to their rightful owner some of his immature productions, and has accounted for some mannerisms in his later works.

The thoroughness with which Mr. Berenson has devoted himself to his task is perceptible from the first page to the last. In his comment on what is supposed to be the earliest known of Lotto's works, the pretty little (so-called) "Danæ" belonging to Sir W. M. Conway, against which he places the date 1498 (with a query), he tells us that it "resembles" Alvise generally in many particulars, some of which, I confess, do not appear to me more distinctive of Alvise than of many other artists of the time. Then, as to particulars, he tells us that the face of Danæ "recalls" Alvise's Redentore Madonna; the Cupid, the *putti* in the same picture; the hand of the female satyr, the hands in Alvise's altarpiece at Berlin; and so on. Altogether this little work (which is under a foot square) reminds him of six or seven of Alvise's pictures. But this is not all; it reminds him of works by other artists. The loose construction of Danæ and her awkward pose "suggest" Jacopo di Barbari, and her drapery is even more strikingly like the drapery of that master, while in spirit the picture is closely akin to two pictures by Cima da Conegliano. It therefore appears necessary to him to account for the resemblances to these other artists by proving that they also belonged to the school of the Vivarini. In the course of the work other pictures by Lotto are found to "recall" the works of still other artists, which are accounted for in a similar manner; and the result is that we have a series of learned little essays on the relation to the Vivarini (especially to Alvise), of Jacopo di Barbari, Bonsignori, Montagna, and Cima. To enter seriously into the merits of his argument would be impossible, without devoting an amount of space and time almost equal to that which he has himself spent in framing it; for it is supported by innumerable minutiae of detail and cross-reference, involving questions of fine discrimination, which only a close comparison of the works referred to could determine satisfactorily. Much, indeed, may be done by photographs, but even

these fail where subtle differences of tone and colour have to be considered. There is also the "personal equation" of the observer to be considered, and this affects not colour or tone alone. Even in what appear to be obvious matters of fact, there is room for mistake and difference of opinion. Mr. Berenson, for instance, alleges that Giorgione's portraits always stare straight out of the canvas, whereas I know one only (that at Berlin) of which this, in my judgment, should be said. The glance of the rest appears to me more or less oblique.

Lotto was an artist of great sensibility, touched by the influences of a number of artists during his career; and it is not the least valuable of Mr. Berenson's services that he has pointed this out more fully and completely than has been done before. But he was an artist also of a very distinct individuality, which shows itself throughout his career; and though this is felt by the author, and in his concluding essay he spares no pains in endeavouring to characterise the artist truly and completely, he seems sometimes to underrate it, and in his descriptions of pictures he is so much concerned with the artist's obligations to others that one wonders whether Lotto had any individuality at all. No one will, however, accuse him of magnifying his debt to Bellini. There was a temptation, no doubt, to minimise it throughout, for his very thesis is that Lotto's master was Alvise not Bellini. However this may be, the influence of Bellini is very plain in the early works of Lotto, as indeed it is in the works of Alvise himself. Even in the Louvre "St. Jerome" of 1500 (till the discovery of the "Danæ," the earliest known work of Lotto) the "large papery folds" of the drapery "recall Giovanni Bellini" to Mr. Berenson, who in his preface mentions "drapery" as one of the details which are "the best clue to a painter's origin, and to the history of his noviciate."

Whatever may be the verdict ultimately (if ever) given on the interesting point on which Mr. Berenson has bestowed such labour and enthusiasm, it will scarcely be decided in his favour by some of the arguments he adduces in support of it. One of these is that the early works of Lotto bear no traces of the influence of Giorgione, who (if Lotto were a pupil of Bellini) must have been his fellow student, and who exercised so profound an influence on Titian and other young artists of the time. Leaving aside the truth of his assumption (and to me the influence of Giorgione is very plain even in Sir W. M. Conway's "Danæ," the earliest of all Lotto's works), this would not prove much. According to Mr. Berenson, Lotto was absent from Venice from 1503 to 1510, and I think it would be difficult to prove that Giorgione had had any strong influence on any painter in 1503. In other cases Mr. Berenson seems to me to be in haste to run up a long ladder of argument, without being sufficiently secure of the strength of the rungs. Wishing to prove that Barbari (equally with Bellini) could not have been taught by the Bellini, he endeavours to show that they were (about 1495) of little fame in comparison with the old established

Vivarini; and he adduces in support of this the well-known letter of Dürer from Venice of February 7, 1506, in which he says "Giovanni Bellini is still the best painter; and the sort of thing that pleased me so much eleven years ago pleases me now not at all." From this he jumps to the conclusion that Dürer had been in Venice before, of which there is no evidence, and that he was in Venice eleven years previously, which, as a matter of literal fact, we know he was not, as he returned from his wanderings in 1494. Further, he holds it proved by this that Dürer on this supposed visit was captivated not by the Bellini but by the Vivarini; and this, in spite of the word "still," which, if the letter refers to a previous visit to Venice, would go strongly to prove the contrary.

If, however, there are reasons why Mr. Berenson's conclusions cannot be absolutely trusted (and this is a pity, as he seems to expect that they should be), his enthusiasm, his indefatigable faculty for research, his evident sincerity, give his opinions no ordinary weight, and entitle this very interesting volume to the most careful consideration of all students of Venetian art. From his future labours still more may be expected. Though he has earned his title to be regarded as an "expert," a follower, but by no means a blind follower, of Morelli (with whom he differs on several important matters), he is something more. He has already shown, in *The Venetian Painters of the Renaissance*, that he can take a comprehensive view of art and its history, and is as interested in the feeling and character of artists as he is in their methods of work. It should be added that his style is easy, clear, and spirited—a rare merit in writers who have to deal so constantly with technical details.

The volume is of more interest to the student of art than to the ordinary reader, especially to the ordinary English reader, who can know Lotto only by his portraits in the National Gallery, and Alvise Vivarini not at all. Yet even to him, if he care for pictures, it should have much attraction: for, besides its more general criticism and much interesting matter of a biographical kind, it contains many excellent illustrations. These will enable him to extend, most pleasantly, his knowledge of Lotto as a portrait painter, and to become acquainted with the style of his mythological and sacred pictures; and they will introduce him to Alvise Vivarini, a painter of whom he is entirely ignorant, and one who, if not a very great or original painter, was an able and accomplished one, more influential in his generation than is generally known, and worthy of much more recognition and admiration than has been accorded to him since his death.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

IN order that the famous Holbein owned by the Barber-Surgeons' Company may be inspected by the public, the company have made arrangements for its removal to the Guildhall Art Gallery, where it will be on exhibition next month.

THERE is now on view at the Fine Art Society's, in New Bond-street, a series of drawings by F. Walker, G. T. Pinwell, and Mr. J. W. North, illustrating Jean Ingelow, &c.

IN view of the International Geographical Congress, the exhibition of the Egyptian Research Account at University College, Gower-street, will remain open till August 3. On Wednesday, at 4 p.m., Prof. Flinders Petrie proposes to attend in person, and show the collection to members of the congress.

THE British Archaeological Association will hold its annual meeting at Stoke-upon-Trent, from August 12 to 17, under the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland. Excursions have been arranged—each with a special director—to Trentham, Leek, Lichfield, Hawkstone, Croxden Abbey, and Elam.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN is about to issue the third part of his reproductions from the pictures in the Paris Salons of 1895. It will include M. Veber's allegory, "Eternal Covetousness," as exemplified by half-naked cripples fighting over a dropped purse; M. P. Groleron's pathetic "Hors de Combat"; M. Monchablon's "Henri IV. and Gabrielle," and M. Boutigny's portrait of Napoleon at the revolt of Pavia.

MESSRS. SOTHEY will sell next Thursday a silver and pearl snuff-box, with the following memorandum in Christina Rossetti's handwriting: "Admiral Rodney's snuff-box, given me by my dear Aunt Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1886."

THE successful competitor for the Grand Prix de Rome this year is M. Gaston Larée, a pupil of M. Bonnat. The next prize is awarded to M. Albert Laurens, a son of the well-known artist, M. Jean Paul Laurens, and a pupil of M. Cormon and M. Benjamin Constant; and the third to M. Jules Guinier, a pupil of M. Jules Lefebvre and M. Benjamin Constant.

THE annual meeting of the general committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund was held at 24, Hanover-square on Tuesday of last week. The report of the year's work includes an account of the excavations at Jerusalem, which have resulted in the discovery of an ancient wall running south of the present city wall down towards the eastern valley, where at a point south of the Pool of Siloam it turns towards the north. In this wall several towers and two gateways of great interest were found. It is yet too early to say with any degree of certainty what is the age of this wall, and it is hoped that the excavations now being carried on will throw more light upon it. Herr Baurath von Schick also reports the discovery of a stair and postern in the old north wall of Jerusalem, between Damascus Gate and the north-western corner of the city. Another discovery of importance is that of a Latin inscription of the period of Trajan built into the wall of Neby Dauid. In the spring of the year Dr. Bliss, who is in charge of the work of the Fund, made a journey to the country of Moab, visiting Madaba, Kerak, and other places of historical interest, in the course of which he discovered remains of an ancient Roman fort and a Roman town, which do not appear to have been previously observed.

## MUSIC.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Borodin and Liszt.* By Alfred Habets. Translated by Rosa Newmarch. (Digby, Long & Co.) By the death of Tchaikowsky, in 1893, and of Rubinstein, in 1894, were removed two of the most prominent figures from the musical world of Russia. The translator, in her preface, warns us against accepting these two composers

"as the sole representatives of Russian music." She regards these men as representative more particularly of "classical tradition and German tendencies"; and here, in England, we have heard enough of their music to appreciate the justice of that remark. But for the present we must take her praise of the New School, "of which Borodin was a leading spirit," on trust. Beyond a few orchestral movements, and some songs and pianoforte pieces, we are practically ignorant of the music of the "little band of fellow-workers"—Dargomijsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Moussorgsky, and Borodin. Since the last-named is described as the "leading spirit," one turns with curiosity to the pages of M. Habets.

The story of the composer's life is told, but it contains nothing of importance. Borodin seems to have devoted much time to chemistry, and, in fact, lectured up to his death at the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine. As a composer, he does not appear to have been successful in his own country. According to Séroff, himself a composer of some note, Borodin's first Symphony in E flat "pleased very few hearers"; while of the second, our author confesses that "it had no success." Of the opera "Prince Igor," a work to which the composer devoted much time, and which was only produced after his death, we are, however, informed that "it contains beauties of the first order."

Though in his own country the "genius" of Borodin was not adequately recognised, he appears to have gained friends in Germany and Belgium. His two Symphonies and other works were performed at Liège and Antwerp in 1885, and seem to have given much satisfaction. In Germany it was Liszt who took great interest in Borodin, as in modern Russian music generally. And the second part of the volume under notice is accordingly entitled "Franz Liszt as sketched in the letters of Borodin." Let us first say a word about the letters themselves. The principal ones are addressed to his wife, and, owing to their unaffected style, form delightful reading: the composer was evidently writing without a thought that his words would ever appear in print. He met Liszt several times, and also visited him at his home in Weimar. We get some graphic descriptions, and some that are very amusing. The account of the *matinées* at which Liszt received his pupils, shows us that Liszt probably showed better as a talker than as a teacher. Of his powers as a talker, the "shaving" scene, described in another letter, gives good evidence.

The letters, for their own sake, are well worth reading. But if any one hopes to get at Liszt's real opinion of Borodin's music—and Liszt was a good judge of music—he will be disappointed. Take away the ordinary superficial remarks, and the compliments, which Liszt understood so well how to make, and there remains very little to satisfy anyone seeking after the truth, and nothing but the truth.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

### MUSIC NOTES.

MASSENET's "La Navarraise" was given at Covent Garden on Saturday evening. Mme. Calvé impersonated the heroine with much power; and M. Bonnard as the lover, and M. Plançon as the general, were successful. This piece, in which noise as well as music bears an important part, is a curious product. It is undoubtedly clever, but the taint of realism is too strong: it cannot be classed among the highest works of art.

"LOHENGRIIN" was performed on Monday. Miss Eames took the part of Elsa. She sang

well, although in the first act she was not at her best. As an actress she has good moments, but then suddenly she seems absorbed in her singing, and Elsa for a time becomes a mere concert singer. Contrast, too, accentuated the weak points in her acting, for M. Maurel (Telramund) and Mlle. G. Ravogli (Ortrude) left nothing undone to persuade the audience into the belief that they were real personages. M. Plançon as the king was dignified. He is, however, at his best when in action; at the close of the second act, for example, he seemed almost indifferent to what was taking place. M. Gillibert was an excellent Herald. Signor Mancinelli conducted with great care. The appointment of Mr. G. H. Betjemann as leader of the orchestra has met with general approval: he is an able player, and his long experience well qualifies him for the post.

M. DE GREEF gave his second recital on Saturday afternoon. His reading of Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata was interesting, for it was apparent that the music had been carefully and intelligently studied. The pianist has, evidently, a clear conception of the work; but he seems unable to escape from the influence of the modern school—i.e., of composers since the time of Schumann. It is rare, indeed, to find a pianist who can not only play Chopin and Grieg with skill and delicacy, but can also worthily interpret Beethoven, the greatest of the romanticists. M. de Greef's rendering of the Sonata was far from ideal: it lacked strength and poetical feeling; and the same may be said of the "Etudes Symphoniques" which followed, although, taking all things into consideration, the result in the latter work was far more satisfactory. M. de Greef has many excellent qualities, and of these his decided style of interpretation is not the least. He makes his audience feel what he is aiming at, though he does not always himself reach the goal of his desires.

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